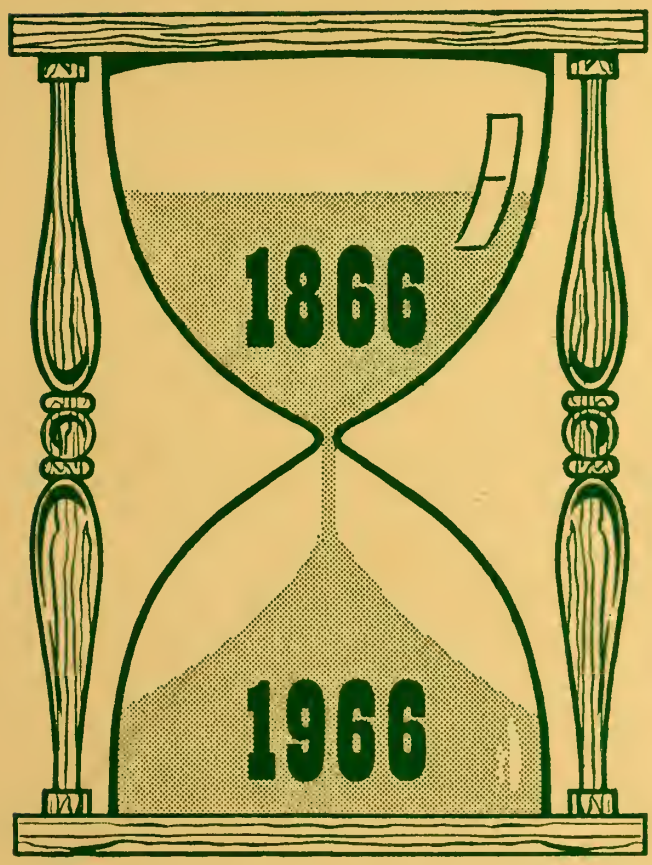
Mapleton Centennial



July 10 through July 16, 1966

MAPLETON DEPOT, PENNSYLVANIA

Mapleton Community T.V. Antenna Corporation

In the 1950's when television was first being transmitted to our area it was almost impossible for our community to get good reception. A group of men in our community decided to have an electronics engineer come and make tests. During the summer of 1954 tests were made on the "Peak" on Jacks Mountain southeast of Mapleton. Excellent signals were found by the engineer and a decision was made to erect a tower. A group of townsmen volunteered to cut a right of way up the Ryefield Hollow so materials could be hauled to the tower site on the Peak.

After the tower was erected an open track line was run from it on topped trees down the old Swope incline east of town to Main Street. Amplifiers were installed and the first test was on Labor Day, 1954. It was successful. It was then decided to form a non-profit corporation, obtain a charter and get in business. Open track wire was installed all over town using volunteer labor, about 18 miles of wire being strung. Later this was changed to co-ax cable.

Presently there are 233 families receiving television from the corporation. All of the borough is covered, one mile out Hares Valley, Birdvale to the west of town and on to Polecat Hollow. Channels received by the system are Pittsburgh 4; Washington, D.C. 5; Johnstown 6; Lancaster 8; and Altoona 10.

Zimmerman Electronics of Six Mile Run installed the system. Present officers serving the corporation are: David T. Halk, Sr., President, Gerald Heaster, Vice President, C. E. Bell, Secretary Treasurer. Directors are: Ralph Ramey, Fred Arnold, Frank Covert, Sr., Ralph Eidem, Kennard Heaster and Charles Shoop.

David T. Halk, Sr.

Attention is called to the following corrections of omissions and errors inadvertently made in the compilation of the Centennial Book:

In the history of The Mapleton Water Company, credit to Roy O'Connor as a contributor was omitted. The Growth of H. O. Andrews Mill was written by W. H. Andrews, Jr.

The description under the picture of the "morning after the fire" in the front of the book, should have been:

Morning after the store buildings fire, Main Street, 1909.

The description under the picture of the First School House should have been:

First School House and Church—nothing else known. Railroad track in front went to the Pittsburgh White Sand Company plants in Hares Valley.

Greetings from your Centennial Chairman

It is indeed a pleasure for me to participate in such an observance as this. Even though I have not been a resident of Mapleton my entire life as have some of the others of the committee, I will long remember the experience of planning and working on the preparations which have been involved in this, our One Hundredth Anniversary.

Any anniversary has great significance. We remember the pioneers of our town who labored and prayed that our town might be formed. We think of the future generations who will live and work here because of the faith and heritage we are leaving them. Our actions and words today towards the welfare of this, our community, will mean much in the growth and outcome of our town for our children and their children.

There is much more at stake in Mapleton than perhaps we can see or even imagine. Our young people are preparing themselves for their future in the world. We have many adults who are deeply concerned with the future of our town and are working to that end. Let us bind our hearts and minds and souls together for the improvement and enrichment of the community through this time of renewed acquaintances and fellowship with others, and may we vow to be better citizens.

I wish to thank you one and all for your fine cooperation and great success in the future.

Sincerely,

Earl L. Kyle

General Chairman

Committees and Chairmen

Earl L. Kyle — General Chairman and President

Barry Corbin — 1st Vice President

I. Glenn Coder — 2nd Vice President

Vernon Anderson — Treasurer

Mary Kyler — Recording Secretary

Mary McCarty — Correspondence Secretary

Walter Hooper — Director

Jean Stapleton — Director

Special Events Division, Co-Chairmen — Mr. and Mrs. Paul Shives

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Sarah Shires

SUNDAY — RELIGIOUS DAY

Rev. Beard, Chairman
Rev. Lewis
Bobbie Anderson
Rev. Smith
Cecil Bell

MONDAY — HOMECOMING

Wilbur Dell
Elba Coder

LADIES' DAY

Hazel Bell, Chairman
Esther Cornelius

YOUTH DAY

Wally Shives, Chairman
Billy Shives
Bud Andrews
Linda Speck
Lorraine Arnold

WATER DAY

Swimming Pool Committee
Donald Fisher
Ray McMullen
Mark Corbin

VETERANS DAY

Fred Coder, Chairman
Ward Arnold
Dick Booher
Glenn Coder
Roy Heaster

FIREMAN'S DAY

Glenn Coder, Chairman
Ronald Cohenour

TICKET DIVISION

Bud Kyler, Chairman

TICKET COMMITTEE

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Joyce Corbin
Barry Corbin
Stanley William
Janet Williams
John Mills
Louise Mills
Richard Ernest
Arthur DeMario

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Josephine McConaughey
Hazel Parks
Max Parks
Kathryn Booher
C. Coy Gifford
Tilly Gifford
Cecil Hooper
Eva Hooper
Susan Corbin
Edna Ruth Fender

Ladies Chairman, Mrs. Hazel Bell

Celebration Belles Committee
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- Mrs. Alma Chilcote
- Mrs. Geraldine Henderson
- Mrs. Geraldine Speek
- Mrs. Evelyn Anderson
- Mrs. Janet Henderson
- Mrs. Mary Wise
- Mrs. Dorothy Murray
- Mrs. Mildred Foster
- Mrs. Hazel Parks

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- Miss Mabel O'Connor, Chairman
- Mrs. Jane Andrews
- Mrs. Doris Ramey
- Mrs. Mary McMullen
- Mrs. Gladys Cohenour
- Mrs. Laree Anderson
- Mrs. Bertha Coder
- Mrs. Geraldine Wise
- Mrs. Edith Stubbs
- Mrs. Janet Henderson
- Mrs. Dorothy Heaster
- Mrs. Gladys McMullen
- Mrs. Jessie Baker
- Mrs. Julie Wagner
- Mrs. Genevieve Shives

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- Mrs. Edna Montgomery
- Mrs. Joyce Corbin
- Mrs. Martha Montgomery
- Mrs. Sharlene Shoop
- Mrs. Gladys McMullen

Kangaroo Court Committee
- Mrs. Sarah Shives, Chairman
- Mrs. Lilly Gifford
- Mrs. Hazel Parks
- Mrs. Mildred McMullen
- Mrs. Edith Kauffman

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- E. Blair Shore, Honorary Chairman
- Vernon W. Anderson, Chairman

Special Projects
- Junior L. Heaster
- Harry Baker
- Blair Shore, Jr.

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- Walter H. Andrews, III

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- Linda Lee Anderson

Distribution Committee
- Edward Kyle
- Bill Corbin
- Bonnie Cramer

Signs Committee
- Jean M. Anderson

Revenue Division

Concession Committee
- Buddy Kyler, Chairman
- Ben Anderson
- Eva Hooper
- Cecil Hooper

Hospitality Division
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Dignitaries and Guests Committee
- C. H. Dell, Chairman
- Robert Fisher
- Mrs. Ivy Buchanan
- Rev. Barry Lewis
- Rev. Clyde Beard

Traffic and Safety Committee
- Chief of Police, Chairman
- Marlin Foster
- David McConaughey, Acting Chairman
- Irvin Coder
- Earl Yeager
- Arthur Heaster
- Kime Rorer

Housing Committee
- Mrs. Margaret Hagans, Chairman
- Mrs. Ella Mae Bailey
- Mrs. Joyce Dell
- Mrs. Pearl Corbin
- Mrs. Martha Montgomery

Pioneer Events Committee
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- Mrs. Isabelle Shoop
- Mrs. Merrill Rohrer

Hospitality Center Committee
- Mrs. Agata DeMario, Chairman
- Miss Ella McHugh
- Mrs. Lillian Campbell
- Miss Thelma Arnold
- Mrs. Jane Andrews
- Mrs. Ruth Miller
- Mrs. Martin Wagner

Transportation Committee
- Bucky Buchanan, Chairman
- Bob Anderson
- Merrill Rohrer
- Robert Love
- Phil Wise
- Ronald Cohenour

Foreword

The Mapleton Centennial Book is not intended to be a complete and unabridged history of the region. The information included was obtained from several histories of the region, the Pennsylvania Archives, personal writings, newspaper articles, borough council minutes, "Aunt" Celia's scrapbook and from recollections and records of residents, some of whom are mentioned and a host of others who are not. The picture collection is priceless to those who are interested in "the good old days."

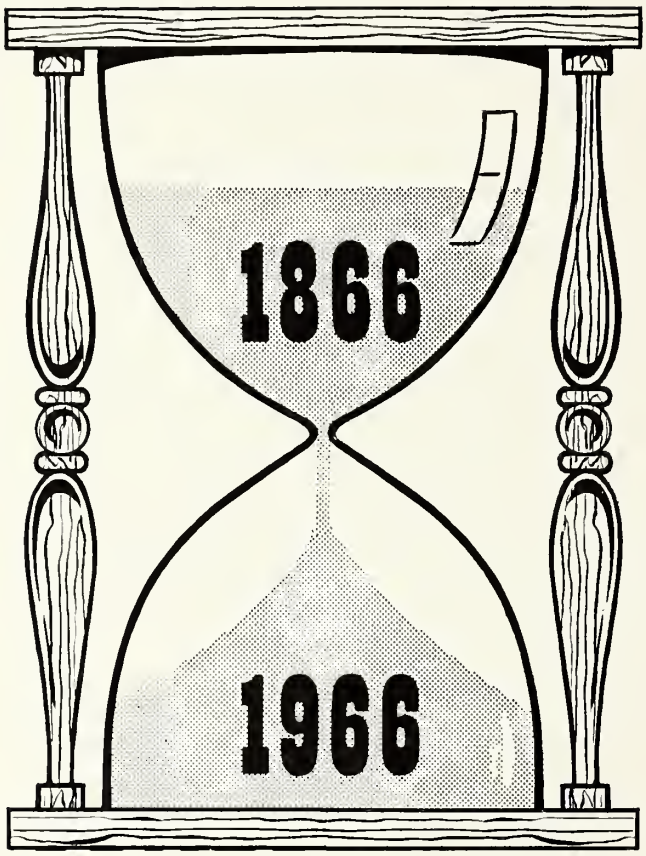
Historical Book Committee
Claude A. Dell, Co-Chairman
Barry D. Corbin, Co-Chairman
Mrs. Celia Baker
Mrs. Mae R. Buchanan
Mrs. Helen H. Dell
Glen Coder
F. Bruce Yocum
Earl Wagner

Program

SATURDAY – JULY 9	Antique Auto Show (1 to 2 p.m.), Antique Auto Parade (2 p.m.), Crowning of Centennial Queen and Official Opening Ceremonies (5 p.m.), Opening of Kangaroo Kourt (8 p.m.)
SUNDAY – JULY 10	Church Services (9:30 a.m.), Reunions (2 to 4:30 p.m.), Vesper Service (7:30 p.m.)
MONDAY – JULY 11	HOMECOMING DAY – Parade (7:00 p.m.), Band Concert, Awards Program with Dignitaries, Birthday Celebration (to follow Parade)
TUESDAY – JULY 12	LADIES DAY – Cooking Demonstration (1:30 p.m.), Fashion Show (2:30 p.m.), Celebration Ball (9:00 p.m.)
WEDNESDAY – JULY 13	YOUTH DAY – Swearing in of Youth as Town Officers (12:00 noon), Games for Children 5 to 18 years old (1:00 to 5:00 p.m.), Treasure Hunt, Soap Box Derby, Bicycle Races, 8:00 p.m. Rock 'n Roll Dance
THURSDAY – JULY 14	WATER DAY – Afternoon Games and Contests at Pool, Horse Show (7:00 p.m.), Prize Drawings, Chicken Barbecue, 10 p.m. Fireworks
FRIDAY – JULY 15	VETERANS DAY – Parade at 6:30 p.m., followed by Salute to Dead at Honor Roll, Presentation of Orville Snare, J. Irving Whalley and Emmert Brumbaugh, Displays, 8 p.m. Mounted Unit from Shrine, 9 p.m. Judging of Beards
SATURDAY – JULY 16	FIREMAN'S DAY – Registration (9 a.m. to 12 noon), Battle of the Barrel (1:00 p.m. to 2:30 p.m.), Pumping Contest (2:30 to 4:00 p.m.), Registration of Queens (3:00 to 4:00 p.m.), Queen's Supper (4:00 to 5:00 p.m.), Parade Moves (6:30 p.m.), Crowing of Queen (after Parade), Fireworks (9:30 to ?)

BINGO – RIDES – EATS – ALL WEEK

KANGAROO KOURT EACH NIGHT


1866
1966

The Indians and Indian Paths of Pennsylvania's Interior

The Lenni Lenape or Delawares, who were the most populous nation of Indians in Penn's woods, were a fiercely independent people. They had little national cohesion and no conception at all of labor organized on the scale necessary for the construction of public works of any size such as the Mayas, Aztecs and Incas of Central and South America. Consequently, no engineering feats of any significance were accomplished by them. The Five Nations of New York, who were recognized to have sovereignty in Pennsylvania, possessed greater political unity and had leaders of high caliber, but their numbers were too small to permit any great material achievements. The number reached by the Five Nations (the Iroquis proper) during their highest point in the middle of the seventeenth century, is generally accepted as between twelve and fifteen thousand men, women and children. The Tuscaroras were driven north by the Powhattans from North Carolina in 1712, were adopted by the Iroquois and became the sixth nation. The so-called "empire" of the Iroquois was no tyranny, but was ruled with wisdom and intelligence. They exercised authority over their wards, such as the Delawares, with tolerance and restraint, allowed them home rule and full freedom to enjoy their own language, religion and whatever else contributed to their distinctive way of life. The one privilege they denied their "nephews", as the Delawares were called, was the right to declare war. The denial of this one great privilege kept them in subjection and humility to their masters.

It would be unfair to our Indians, and false to history, to belittle their achievements as road makers. If we consider the fact that the horse was not native to America and that in Pennsylvania there were no beasts of burden, the paths were well adapted to the needs of the native Indian. The evolution of the Indian trail to the bridle path, wagon road and motor highway has been a slow, continuous process.

The courses of most Indian paths were so well chosen that, until the invention of the internal combustion engine, there was little occasion for any but minor changes in their routes. The words "dry," "level" and "direct," give the key to the principles of Indian trail location. It was not, of course, everywhere possible for the traveler to keep his moccasins dry. Rivers and creeks had to be forded, and here and there were marshy places. Sometimes it was the blackness above rather than the moisture below, that troubled the traveler. The ground was saturated by subsurface water, and so heavily overgrown with laurel, hemlock and white pine that such places were forbidding to enter and were called the "Shades of Death." One such place was on the Frankstown Path at Shade Gap.

Some war paths climbed boldly to achieve surprise or shake off pursuit. Logan's Path, from the west branch of the Susquehanna near Lock Haven to Kishacoquillas (Lewistown) on the Juniata, is famous for the mountains it climbs, especially the Nittany and Seven Mile mountain. The latter is now erroneously called the Seven Mountains.

The Indians' through routes kept an eye on ultimate objectives, and went straight as topography would allow. For example, to go from Harrisburg to Pittsburgh today by the Pennsylvania Turnpike is about as short as it was to go by the Raystown Path two hundred or more years ago. That the modern road is no shorter than the trail, despite the advantages of tunnels through the mountains is largely due to the fact that, while the Indian was not afraid of making an occasional sharp ascent in order to keep his course true, the turnpike is graded for high speed vehicles without interruption, to which end it makes a deep swing south through the Glades of Somerset County, sacrificing distance for speed.

The forest was a busy place, and the traveler frequently met Indians on the trail. Few races on earth have had as good a record as our Indians have had for courtesies and friendship proffered to strangers. When one met a party of Indians, it was good form to sit down with them under a tree and smoke a friendly pipe of tobacco, meanwhile exchanging the news of the day. If the young men of the Indian party had been hunting, it was likely they would press upon the traveler a haunch of venison or a gammon of bear meat. Hospitality was a prime virtue among these people, and they lived up to their lights.

One of the two main Indian paths used by traders from Paxtang (Harris's Ferry) to the Ohio Basin was the Frankstown Path. The course: Harris's Ferry, Carlisle, Roxbury, Shade Gap, Orbisonia, Shirleysburg—crossing the Juniata above Mount Union to the northern side of the river; through Jack Armstrong's Narrows to Cypress Island at Huntingdon; crossing to the south side then over Warrior Ridge to Alexandria where it crossed to the north side of the river; thence to Water Street and Canoe Valley to Frankstown and Hollidaysburg and over the Alleghenies. From Shelocta a famous branch of the Frankstown Path known as the Kittanning Path ran northwest to Kittanning. It was used in 1756 by Colonel John Armstrong in his attack on the Delaware center.

The Frankstown Path, as compared to the Raystown Path, offered a longer but better graded route for pack trains headed for the Allegheny Valley. Conrad Weiser used it on his way to Logstown in 1748. Other frequent users of the Frankstown Path in these days were: Robert Clugage; Hugh Crawford and Andrew Montour, Indian traders; John Harris, founder of Harrisburg; George Crogan, trader who resided at "Aucquick" or "Ofwick," as well as numerous other travelers and soldiers as well as the Indians. In the diary of one Reverend Philip Fithian, a Presbyterian supply minister who rode in company with Clugage through the narrow defiles of Jack's narrows in August, 1775, he notes the path as being very stony and rough with the high mountains on each side coming down to the very edge of the water. In places they were forced to ride their horses to the bank of the river in order to continue.

The river was crossed by fording at the east end of the narrows. The narrowness of this particular stretch of the Juniata Route prevented any worthwhile improvement in the road until long after the Revolution. Other roadways in the county were being built or improved to a 33-foot width enabling wagons and other vehicles to move freely. We note an act of the Legislature passed on April 13, 1791 appropriated among other grants for improving roads, the sum of 120 pounds for a road through Jack's and Igow's Narrows. In 1792, an appropriation of $400 was made for improving the road between Lewistown and Huntingdon. A public road from Huntingdon to Three Springs via Cassville, was laid out about 1790. The road from Three Springs through Hares Valley to the Juniata occupies in part the route of an ancient path. Emigrants from Maryland most probably used the Raystown Path or road from Everett thence to southern Huntingdon County and other points in the area.

An early map of Smith Valley shows no township road at all, just the names and locations of the farms in the valley.

When the Juniata and larger creeks were declared public highways in 1791 and money appropriated for improvements to them it greatly enhanced the potential commercial output of the area. At least that area of the river west of Jack's narrows. Keel boats and arks were used to float grain, whiskey, lumber, iron and other commodities downstream during periods of high water to the markets at Baltimore and other eastern trade centers. The keel boats returned with goods for sale and consumption in the interior of the state. The arks, flat bottomed and heavy, were dismantled and sold for lumber when they reached their destination. All upstream navigation of any craft, except canoes, and especially the heavy freight carries was by laborious hand poling. One can readily see why a good wagon road was essential through Jack's Narrows in order to complete the network of state and county roads.

Captain Jack

Among the first settlers in Aughwick Valley was Captain Jack. Certainly one of the most noted characters of his day, he flourished about Aughwick between 1750 and 1755, when, with two or three companions, he went to the Juniata and built himself a cabin near a beautiful spring. His sole pursuit it would appear, was hunting and fishing, by which he procured the means of subsistence for his family. There was a mystery about him which no person ever succeeded in fathoming, and even his companions never learned of his history or his real name.

He was a man of almost Herculean proportions with extremely swarthy complexion. In fact, he was supposed by some to be a half-breed and by others a quadroon. The truth of it, however, is that he was a white man, possessing a more than ordinary share of intelligence for a backwoodsman, but his early history is altogether shrouded in mystery. It appears that in the summer of 1752 Captain Jack and his companions were on a fishing excursion. Returning late in the evening, Jack found his cabin in ruins and his wife and two children murdered. From that moment he became an altered man, quit the haunts of men, and roamed the woods alone, sleeping in caves, hollow logs, or wherever he could find a shelter. The loss of his family, no doubt, crazed him for a time, as he did not appear among the settlers until the fall of 1753. In the interim, however, he was frequently seen, and, we may add, frequently felt, by the savages, but he studiously avoided all contact with his fellow-man. If we may judge of his subsequent career, there is every reason to believe that on the discovery of the wrongs done him by savages he made a vow to devote the balance of his life to slaying Indians. He did right faithfully; his vow was kept, his fame spread far and wide among the red-skins. Many a one bit the dust by his trusty rifle and unerring aim. The settlers about Aughwick, as well as those in Path Valley and along the river, frequently found dead savages, some in a state of partial decay, and others with their flesh stripped by the bald eagles and their bones bleaching in the sun on the spot where Jack's rifle had laid them low.

On one occasion Captain Jack had concealed himself in the woods by the side of the Aughwick Path, where he lay in wait for a stray Indian. Presently a painted warrior, with a red feather waving from his head and his body bedizened with gewgaws recently purchased from a trader, came down the path. A crack from Captain Jack's rifle and the savage bounded into the air and fell dead without a groan on the path. It appears that three others were in company, but had tarried at a spring, who, on hearing the discharge of the rifle, under the impression had shot a deer or bear, gave a loud "whoop." Captain Jack immediately loaded, and when the Indians came up to the dead body Jack fired again, and killed a second one. The Indians then rushed into the thicket, and one of them, getting a glimpse of Jack, shot at him, but missed. The wild hunter, seeing that the chances were desperate, jumped out and engaged in a hand-to-hand encounter—the fourth savage being armed only with a tomahawk. He soon dispatched the third one by beating his brains out with his rifle; but the fourth one, an athletic fellow, grappled, and a long and bloody fight with knives followed, and only ceased when both were exhausted by the loss of blood. The Indian managed to get away, and left the Black Hunter the victor on the field of battle. Weak and faint as Jack was, he scalped the three savages, fixed their scalps upon bushes overhanging the path, and then, without deigning to touch their gewgaws, or their arms, he managed to work his way to the stttlement, where his wounds, consisting of eight or ten stabs, were dressed. The settlers, then squatters, cared little about the loss of Indians, since they deemed it right for Captain Jack to wreak his vengeance on any and every savage whom chance should throw in his way; and so little did they care about the proprietors knowing their where-abouts that no report of the case was ever made to the government of this combat.

It is said that one night the family of an Irishman named Moore, residing in Aughwick, was suddenly awakened by the report of a gun. This unusual circumstance at such a late hour of the night caused them to get up to discover the cause; and on opening the door they found the body of a dead Indian lying upon the threshold. By the feeble light which shone through the door they discovered the dim outline of the wild hunter, who merely said, "I have saved your lives," and then plunged into the dark ravine and disappeared.

With an eye like the eagle, an aim that was unerring, daring intrepidity, and a constitution that could brave the heat of summer as well as the frosts of winter, he roamed the valley like an uncaged tiger, the most formidable foe that ever crossed the red man's path. Various were the plans and traps resorted to by the Indians to capture him, but they all proved unavailing. He fought them upon their own ground, with their own weapons, and against them adopted their own merciless and savage mode of warfare. In stratagem he was adept, and in the skillful use of the rifle his superiority probably did not exist in his day or generation.

These qualifications not only made him a terror to the Indians, but made him famous among the settlers, who for their own protection formed a scout, or company of rangers, and tendered to

Captain Jack the command, which he accepted. This company was uniformed like Indians, with hunting shirts, leather leggings, and moccasins, and, as they were not acting under sanction of government, styled themselves "Captain Jack's Hunters." All the hunting done, however, after securing game to supply their wants, was probably confined to hunting for scalps of Indians; and, as it was a penal offense to occupy the hunting grounds of the Juniata Valley, much more so to shed blood of any of the savages, it is not likely that the hunters ever furnished the Quaker proprietors with an official list of the "killed and wounded." These exploits gave Captain Jack a number of names in the absence of his real name; he was known as the "Black Rifle," "Black Hunter," "Wild Hunter of the Juniata," etc. On one occasion, with his band, he followed a party of marauding Indians to the Conococheague, and put them to rout. This act reached the authorities in Philadelphia, and Governor Hamilton granted him a sort of irregular roving commission to hold in check the unfriendly Indians of the frontier. With this authority he routed the savages from the Cove and several other places, and the general fear he inspired among them no doubt prevented a great deal of mischief in the Juniata Valley.

Early in June, Captain Jack offered the services of himself and his band of hunters to government to accompany General Braddock on his expedition against Fort Duquesne. His merits were explained to Braddock by George Crogan, who said, "They are well armed, and are equally regardless of heat or cold. They require no shelter for the night, and ask no pay." This generous offer on the part of Captain Jack was not accepted by Braddock, because as he alleged, "the proffered services were coupled with certain stipulations to which he could not consent." What these stipulations were was not mentioned. It is presumed, however, that Captain Jack wished his company to go as a volunteer force, free from the restraints of a camp life which a rigid disciplinarian like Braddock would be likely to adopt. Braddock had already accepted the services of a company of Indians under George Crogan, and, as he wished to gain laurels for himself and his troops by achieving a victory over the French and Indians by open European fighting, his own selfishness prompted him to refuse the assistance of any more who adopted the skulking Indian mode of warfare. He did not live, however, to discover his error. Hazzard, in his Pennsylvania Register, in speaking of the non-acceptance of Captain Jack's offer, says, "It was a great misfortune for Braddock that he neglected to secure the services of such an auxiliary." Very true, for such men as Jack's Hunters would never have suffered themselves to be fired upon by an ambuscaded enemy hid away in a ravine. They would not have marched over the hill with drums beating and colors flying, in pride and pomp, as if enjoying a victory not yet won; but they would have had their scouts out, the enemy and his position known, and the battle fought without any advantages on either side; and in such an event it is more than probable that victory would have crowned the expedition. Colonel George Washington was an aide to General Braddock on this expedition, and advised Braddock to place the colonials in front of the army because they were used to fighting in the woods, but Braddock was indignant that a provincial colonel should try to teach a British general how to fight. General Braddock should have learned from Colonel George Washington (later the first president of the United States) and Captain Jack of the Juniata had he accepted his hunters.

Of the final end of Captain Jack we have nothing definite. One account says he went to the west; another that he died an old man in 1772, having lived the life of a hermit after the end of the war of 1763. It is said that his bones rest near the spring, at the base of the mountain bearing his name; and this we are inclined to believe.

The Murder of John (Jack) Armstrong

Previous to actual settlers coming into the Juniata Valley, every inch of it was known to the traders—or, at least, every Indian town in it; and how long they trafficked with the red men before actual settlers came is unknown. Thus, for instance, six or seven years before the settlement of Aughwick, trader named John Armstrong, and his two servants, were murdered at what is now Jack's Narrows, in Huntingdon County. At the time of the massacre, the British colonists and the Indians were on friendly terms of intimacy, and Armstrong was a man of some standing and influence, so that the murder (the first one of so atrocious a nature in this region) created the most intense excitement. Along with Armstrong his servants, James Smith & Woodward Arnold, were also murdered. The charge was laid to a Delaware Indian, named Musemeelin, and two companions. Seven white men and five Indians searched for the bodies, found and buried them. The Indian was arrested and taken to Lancaster, and from there removed to Philadelphia for trial. Allumoppies, King of the Delawares, Shickcalamy, and a number of other Indians of standing and influence, were brought before the council in Philadelphia, in the month of April 19, 1744.

The following is what Shickcalamy declared to be the truth of the story concerning the murder of John Armstrong, Woodworth Arnold and James Smith, from the beginning to the end, to wit:

That Musemeelin owing some skins to John Armstrong, the said Armstrong seized a horse of the said Musemeelin and a rifle; the gun was taken by James Smith. Some time last winter Musemeelin met Armstrong on the river Juniata, and paid all but twenty shillings, for which he offered a neckbelt in pawn to Armstrong, and demanded his horse, and John Armstrong refused it, and would not deliver the horse, but enlarged the debt, as his usual custom was; and after some quarrel the Indian went away in great anger, without his horse, to his hunting cabin. Some time after this, Armstrong, with his two companions, on their way to Ohio, passed by Musemeelin's cabin; his wife being the only one at home, she demanded the horse of Armstrong, because he was her proper goods, but did not get him. Armstrong had by this time sold or lent the horse to James Berry. After Musemeelin came from hunting, his wife told him that Armstrong was gone by, and that she had demanded the horse, but did not get him; and, as in thought, pressed him to pursue and take revenge of Armstrong. The third day, in the morning, after John Armstrong was gone by, Musemeelin said to the two young men that hunted with him, "Come, let us go toward the Great Hills to hunt bears." After they had gone a good way, Musemeelin, who was foremost, was told by the two young men that they were out of their course. "Come you along," said Musemeelin; and they followed him till they came to the path that leads to the Ohio. Then Musemeelin told them he had a good mind to go and fetch his horse back from Armstrong, and desired the two young men to come along. It was then almost night, and they travelled till next morning. Musemeelin said, "Now they are not far off. We will make ourselves black; then they will be frightened, and will deliver up the horse; and I will tell Jack that if he don't give me the horse I will kill him," and when he said so, he laughed. The young men thought he joked, as he used to. They did not blacken themselves, but he did. When the sun was above the trees, or about an hour high, they all came to the fire, where they found James Smith sitting; and they also sat down. Musemeelin asked where Jack was, Smith told him that he was gone to clear the road a little. Musemeelin said he wanted to speak with him, and went that way, and after he had gone a little distance from the fire, he said something, and looked back laughing, but, he having a thick throat, and his speech being very bad, and their talking with Smith hindering them from understanding what he said, they did not mind it. They being hungry, Smith told them to kill some turtles, of which there were many, and they would make some bread, and would all eat together. While they were talking, they heard a gun go off, at which time Woodworth Arnold was killed, as they learned later. Soon after, Musemeelin came back and said, "Why did you not kill that white man, according as I bid you? I have laid the other two down." At this they were surprised; and one of the young men, commonly called Jimmy, ran away to the river. Musemeelin said to the other, "How will you do to kill Catawbas, if you cannot kill white men? You cowards! I'll show you how you must do"; and then taking up the English axe that lay there, he struck it three times into Smith's head before he died. Then he told the young Indian to call the other, but he was so terrified he could not call. Musemeelin then went and fetched him and said that two of the white men were killed, he must go now and kill the third; then each of them would have killed one. But neither of them dared venture to talk anything about it. Then he pressed them to go along with him; he went foremost. Then one of the young men told the other, as they went along, "My friend, don't you kill any of the white people, let him do what he will; I have not killed Smith; he has done it himself; we have no need to do such a barbarous thing." Musemeelin being then a good way before them, in a hurry, they soon saw John Armstrong sitting upon an old log. Musemeelin spoke to him and said, "Where is my horse?" Armstrong made answer and said, "He will come by and by; you shall have him." "I want him now," said Musemeelin. Arm-

strong answered, "You shall have him. Come, let us go to that fire," (which was at some distance from the place where Armstrong sat), "and let us talk and smoke together." "Go along, then," said Musemeelin. "I am coming," said Armstrong, "do you go before, Musemeelin; do you go foremost." Armstrong looked then like a dead man, and went toward the fire, and was immediately shot in his back by Musemeelin, and fell. Musemellin then took his hatchet and struck it into Armstrong's head and said, "Give me my horse, I tell you." By this time one of the young men had fled again that had gone away before, but he returned in a short time. Musemeelin then told the young men they must not offer to discover or tell a word about what had been done, for their lives; but they must help him to bury Jack, and the other two were to be thrown into the river. After that was done, Musemeelin ordered them to load the horses and follow toward the hill, where they intended to hide the goods. As they were going, Musemeelin told them that, as there were a great many Indians hunting about that place, if they should happen to meet with any they must be killed to prevent betraying them. As they went along, Musemeelin going before, the two young men agreed to run away as soon as they could meet with any Indian, and not to hurt anybody. They came to the place; the horses were unloaded, and Musemeelin opened the bundles, and offered the two young men each a parcel of goods. They told him that as they had already sold their skins, and everybody knew they had nothing, they would certainly be charged with a black action were they to bring any goods to the town, and therefore would not accept any; but promised nevertheless not to betray him. "Now," said Musemellin, "I know what you were talking about when you stayed so far behind."

The two young men being in great danger of losing their lives—of which they had been much afraid all that day—accepted of what he offered to them, and the rest of the goods they put in a heap and covered them from the rain, and then went to their hunting cabin. Musemeelin, unexpectedly finding two or three more Indians there, laid down his goods, and said he had killed Jack Armstrong and taken pay for his horse, and should any of them discover it, that person he would likewise kill, but otherwise they might all take a part of the goods. The young man called Jimmy went to Shamokin, after Musemeelin was gone to bury the goods, with three more Indians, with whom he had prevailed; one of them was Neshaleeny's son, whom he had ordered to kill James Smith; but these Indians would not have any of the goods. Some time after the young Indian had been in Shamokin, it was whispered about that some of the Delaware Indians had killed Armstrong and his men. A drunken Indian came to one of the Tudolous houses at night and told the man of the house that he could tell him a piece of bad news. "What is that?" said the other. The drunken man said, "Some of our Delaware Indians have killed Armstrong and his men, which if our chiefs should not resent, and take them up, I will kill them myself, to prevent a disturbance between us and the white people, our brethren." Next morning Shickcalamy and some other Indians of the Delawares were called to assist Allumoppies in council; when Shickcalamy and Allumoppies got one of the Tudolous Indians to write a letter to me, to desire me to come to Shamokin in all haste—that the Indians were very much dissatisfied in mind. This letter was brought to my house by four Delaware Indians, sent express; but I was then in Philadelphia, and when I came home and found all particulars mentioned in this letter, and that none of the Indians of the Six Nations had been down, I did not care to meddle with Delaware Indian affairs, and stayed at home till I received the governor's orders to go, which was about two weeks after. Allumoppies was advised by his council to employ a "conjuror, or prophet," as they call it, to find out the murderer. Accordingly, he did, and the Indians met. The seer, being busy all night, told them in the morning to examine such and such a one that was present when Armstrong was killed, naming the two young men. Musemeelin was present. Accordingly, Allumoppies, Qutheyquent, and Thomas Green, an Indian, went to him that had fled first, and examined him. He told the whole story very freely. Then they went to the other, but he would not say a word, and they went away and left him. The three Indians returned to Shickcalamy and informed them of what discovery they had made, when it was agreed to secure the murderers and deliver them to the white people. Then a great noise arose among the Delaware Indians, and some were afraid of their lives and went into the woods. Not one cared to meddle with Musemeelin and the other that could not be prevailed on to discover anything, because of the resentment of their families; but they being pressed by Shickcalamy's son to secure the murderers, otherwise, they would be cut off from the chain of friendship, four or five of the Delawares made Musemeelin and the other young man prisoners, and tied them both. They lay twenty-four hours, and none would venture to conduct them down, because of the great division among the Delaware Indians; and Allumoppies, in danger of being killed, fled to Shickcalamy and begged his protection. At last Shickcalamy's son, Jack, went to the Delawares, most of them being drunk, as they had been for several days, and told them to deliver the prisoners to Alexander Armstrong, and they were afraid to do it; they might separate their heads from their bodies and lay them in the canoe, and carry them to Alexander to roast and eat them; that would satisfy his revenge, as he wants to eat Indians. They prevailed with the said Jack to assist them; and accordingly he and his brother, and some of the Delawares went with two canoes and carried them off.

David Miller (Wagon Maker) and Adam Miller Dell (Blacksmith) 1910.

Courtesy of Ralph N. Corbin

Morning after the Hotel Fire, 1909.

Courtesy of A. Newton Parker

Hotel Clairndon, manager Thomas Grady, standing in center. Other persons unknown. Picture taken about 1907.

Courtesy of Mrs. May Buchanan

G.A.R. Veterans, May 30, 1915, in front of Methodist Church. Left to right: Harry Swope, Newton Carothers (Mill Creek), Joe Wilson, Bobby White, John Henderson, A. M. Parker, Simon Stubbs, James Sloan, John A. Toomey, Luther Rex, Anderson Wagner, David Miller.

Courtesy of Kennard Bailey

Limestone cave across the Juniata River from Mapleton. Once open to the public; now closed.

Courtesy of A. Newton Parker

John (Jack) Armstrong's Resting Place

The following interesting particulars relating to the remains of the murdered Jack Armstrong are from an account published in the "Local News" of Huntingdon, in February, 1889.

For about twenty-five years, it is said, a peculiar light has been seen near the top of Rocky Ridge at Bridgeport, one mile west of Mapleton where Route 655 joins on to Route 22, which made its appearance more noticeably in the month of January of each year. Those who had seen the light thought nothing of it except that it was a strange place for a light to appear, but never thought it worth while to investigate the cause. It was left for a party of three gentlemen, A. K. Skipper, Joseph Grove, and Thos. M. Logan, all good and trustworthy citizens of Mapleton, to fit out an expedition in the latter part of last month to visit the spot where the light made its appearance, and inquire into the cause. The three adventurous explorers left Mapleton in the evening, and when nearing the spot they were astonished to see three lights, which had the appearance of rockets. Each one would pop up from the ground and remain for a few minutes about three feet above the surface, and then disappear in succession. These lights were on a line and seemed to point to a larger, brighter light like that from a lantern, which swayed to and fro over a crevice in the rock. The party was satisfied that it meant something, they knew not what, and as the place where the light was could be reached better in the day time and when there would be no snow and ice on the rocks, they concluded to visit the spot again, which they did a few days afterwards.

Supposing that there might be something buried beneath the surface where the mysterious light made its appearance, they provided themselves with picks and shovels, and began to dig. After digging into the ground to the depth of six feet they came upon a pile of loose stones, which covered two large flat stones that formed a lid, upon lifting which they discovered what seemed to be the remains of a human body in a hole about three feet long. The remains were decomposed to a blackened powder, and the bones when exposed to the air crumbled into dust. The explorers made a thorough examination, and are of the opinion that someone had been murdered near that place many years ago, and the body had been secreted in this secluded spot, the only thing to mark it being the singular light, which had disappeared since the discovery was made. What caused the light is as much a mystery as ever.

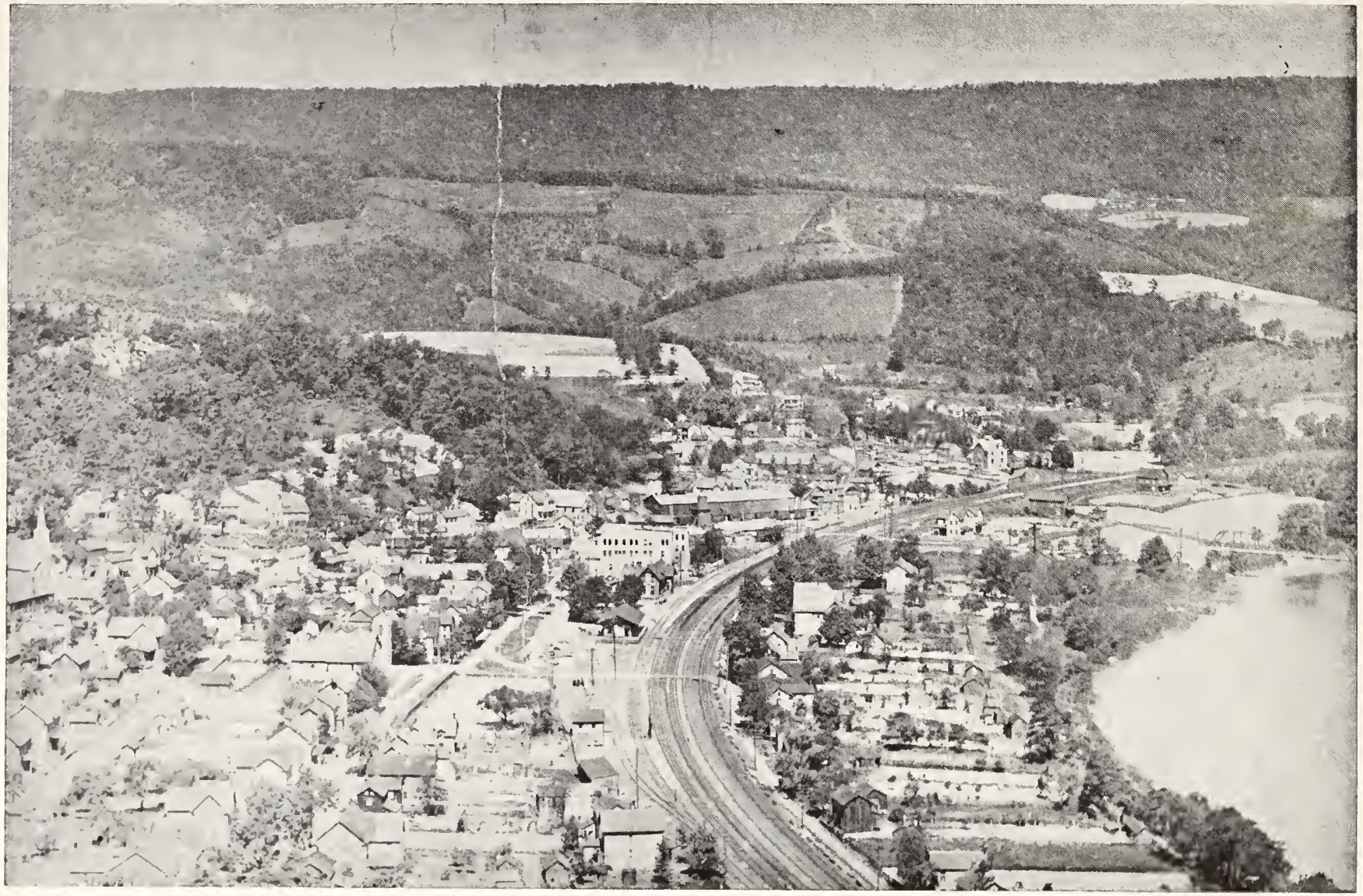
It is now conceded by many that there were none other than the remains of the notorious Jack Armstrong, an individual who resided near what is known as Jack's Spring, so named after him, on Jack's Mountain, a short distance from Mount Union. He was an Indian trader, and he and his two companions, James Smith and Woodward Arnold, were murdered by a Delaware Indian named Musemeclin, in the narrows, about the middle of February, 1744.

According to John Harris, the narrows took their name from Jack Armstrong. He mentions them as "Jack Armstrong's Narrows, so called from his being there murdered." Harris, memorandum serves, too, to locate the scene of the massacre of Armstrong and his party. He fixes it at eight miles from Aughwick and ten miles from Standing Stone, (Huntingdon), which is about the spot where the body was recently found.

Jack's Narrows

"Jack's Narrows" is the name of a remarkable glen in Jack's Mountain, over two miles long, between Mount Union and Mapleton Depot. The "Blue Juniata" flows the whole length of this wild and romantic gap, the ruins of the old Pittsburgh turnpike extend through it, the old Pennsylvania canal traverses it, also the Pennsylvania Railroad, and now the three-lane Route 22 highway, plus power and telephone lines.

The narrows took their name from Captain Jack Armstrong, an early pioneer and Indian trader, who frequented this mountainous district in the years from about 1730 to 1744, and who was murdered by the Indians and buried on the river shore in the vicinity of this famous gateway.



Mapleton Depot, Pa., looking West from Peak on Jack's Mountain. Picture taken before 1936.

Courtesy of Mrs. May Buchanan

Jacob Hare

During the troubles which followed immediately after the declaration of war between the Colonials and Britain, a great many depradations were committed by the Tories, that were invariably charged to the Indians. The Patriots and the Tories, in point of numbers, were about equally divided in many of the settlements of what now make up Huntingdon County; yet the victims of Tory wrongs could not for a long time bring themselves to believe that they were inflicted by their neighbors. Barns and their valuable contents were laid to ashes, cattle were shot or poisoned, and all charged to the Indians, although scouts were constantly out, but seldom, if ever, got upon their trail.

In a small isolated valley, about a mile south of Jack's Narrows; lived a notorious Tory named Jacob Hare. We could not ascertain what nationality Hare was, nor anything of his previous history. He owned a large tract of land, which he was exceedingly fearful of losing, hence he remained loyal to the king, believing that Britain would win the war. He is represented as having been a man of little intelligence, brutal and savage, and cowardly in the extreme. Although he did not take up arms positively against the Colonists, he certainly contributed largely to aid the British in crushing them.

A short time previous to the Western Tory Expedition, a young man named Loudenslager, who resided in the upper end of Kishacoquillas, left his home on horseback to go to Huntingdon, where Major Cluggage was enlisting men to guard the lead mines of Sinking Valley. It was young Loudenslager's intention to see how things looked, and, if they suited, he would join Cluggage's command and send his horse home. As he was riding leisurely along near the head of the valley, some five or six Indians, accompanied by a white man appeared and three of them, including the white man, fired at him. Three buckshot and a slug lodged in his thigh, and one bullet whistled past his ear, while one of the buckshot struck his horse. The animal took fright, and started off at a full gallop. Loudenslager, although his thigh-bone was shattered and his wound bled so profusely that he left a trail of blood, clung to his horse until it carried him to the Standing Stone Fort. (Huntingdon).

Weak and faint from the loss of blood, when he got there he was unable to move, and some of the people carried him in and cared for him as well as they could, but he was too much exhausted to give any account of the occurrence. After some restoratives were applied, he rallied, and gave a statement of the affair. His description of the white man in company with the Indians was so accurate that the people knew at once that Hare was the instigator of this outrage.

Loudenslager grew worse and the commander placed him in a canoe, and dispatched him, accompanied by some men, on his way to Middletown, then the nearest point of any importance, but he died after the canoe had descended the river but a few miles.

On the same day, more bad news was brought to Standing Stone Fort, the same party that shot Loudenslager went to the house of Mr. Eaton, (though probably unaccompanied by Hare) in the upper end of the same valley; but, not finding any men about the house, Mr. Eaton being absent, they took captives Mrs. Eaton and her two children, and then set fire to all the buildings. The work of destruction was nearly completed when Mr. Eaton reached his home. He did not wait to see his house reduced entirely to ashes, but rode to Standing Stone as fast as his horse could carry him, and spread the alarm.

The people of Standing Stone scoured the country in every direction for a period of nearly a week, but heard no tidings of Mrs. Eaton and her children, and were forced to give her up as lost.

This aroused the wrath of the settlers, and many of them were for dealing out summary punishment to Hare as the instigator; but, in the absence of proof, he was not even brought to trial for the Loudenslager murder, of which he was clearly guilty. The act, however, put people on their guard; the most notorious known Tory in the county had openly shown his hand, and they knew what to expect of him.

Mr. Eaton, broken-hearted, hunted for years for his wife and children; and he was at last reluctantly forced to believe that the savages had murdered them. Some years afterward the blanched skeletons of the three were found by some hunters in the neighborhood of Warrior's Mark. The identity of the skeletons was proved by some shreds of clothing-which were known to belong to them-still clinging to their remains.

When Captain Blair's rangers, or that portion of them raised in Path Valley, came across to the Juniata, they had an old drum, and it is fair to infer, inasmuch as the stillhouse then seemed to be a necessary adjunction of civilization, sundry jugs of whiskey accompanying them. At Jack's Narrows lived a burly old German, named Peter Vandevender (Where the Keystone Plant of the Pennsylvania Glass Sand Corporation now stands), who, hearing the noise, came to his door in his shirtsleeves, with a pipe in his mouth. "Wass ter tuyfel ish termeaning of all dish?" inquired old Vandevender. "We are going to hunt John Weston and his Tories," said one of the men. "Hunt dories, eh?

Well, Captin Plair, chust you go ant hunt Chack Hare. He ish te tamtest dory in Bennsylvania. He dold Weshton ash he would haff a Gompany to help him after he come mit ter Inchins."

What Vandevender told Blair was probably true to the letter; for one of the inducements held out to the Tories to accompany Weston was that they would be reinforced by all the Tories in the county as soon as the first blow was struck; but he was not raising a company. He was too cowardly to expose himself to the danger of attending such a proceeding.

As soon as Vandevender had communicated the fore-going, the company agreed to pay Hare a visit. The drum was laid aside, and the volunteers marched silently to the house. A portion of them went into the house, and found Hare, while Blair and others searched the barn and outbuildings to find more of his Tories. On the arrival of Captain Blair at the house, some of his men had a rope around Hare's neck, and the end of it thrown over a beam, preparatory to hanging him. Blair interposed, and with great difficulty prevented them from hanging the Tory. In the mean time, one of the men sharpened his scalping-knife upon an iron pot, walked deliberately up to Hare, and, while two or three others held him, cut both his ears off close to his head! The Tory, during these proceedings, begged for his life—made profuse promises to surrender everything he had to the cause of liberty; but the men regarded his pleadings as those of a coward, and paid no attention to them, and, after cropping him, marched back to Vandevender's farm on their route in search of Weston.

On their arrival at the Standing Stone, they communicated to the people at the fort what they had done. The residents at the Stone only wanted a piece of information like this to inflame them still more against Hare, and, expressing regrets that he had not been killed, they immediately formed a plot to go down and dispatch him. But there were Tories at the Stone. Hare soon got wind of the affair, placed his most valuable effects upon packhorses and left the country.

The failure of Weston's expedition, and the treatment and flight of Hare, compelled many Tories to leave this section of the country, while those who were suspected were forced into silence and inactivity, and many openly espoused the cause of the colonies. Still, many remained who refused to renounce their allegiance to the king, and claimed to stand on neutral ground. Those who had taken up arms against Great Britain, however, declared that there were but two sides to the question, and no neutral ground; that those who were not for them were against them.

Hare was declared an "attainted traitor" and his property was confiscated and sold. Who became the purchaser is not known; but, after peace was declared and the treaty between the United States and Great Britain ratified, Hare returned, and claimed the benefit of that part of the treaty which restored their possessions to all those of his Majesty's subjects that had not taken up arms against the colonists. As there was no direct evidence that he killed Loudenslager, Congress was compelled to purchase back and restore his property to him.

He lived and died on his farm. Mrs. Armitage of Hollidaysburg, remembers seeing him when she was quite young and he an old man. She said he used to conceal the loss of his ears by wearing his hair long.

During life he was shunned, and he died unregretted; but, his name is perpetuated; the place in which he lived, was cropped, and died, is still called Hare's Valley.

John Weston & Captain Thomas Blair

The most of the Tories during the Revolutionary War lived in Anghwick, Hare's Valley, on the Raystown Branch in Woodcock Valley, at Standing Stone, Shaver's Creek, Warrior's Mark, and Canoe Creek. They held secret meetings, generally at the house of John Weston, who resided in Canoe Valley. All their business was transacted with the utmost secrecy; and those who participated in their meetings did so under an oath of "allegianee to the king and death to the rebels."

It appears that a general plan was formed to conecntrate a large force of Indians and Tories at Kittanning, then cross the mountain by the Indian Path, and at Burgoon's Gap divide, one party march through the Cove and Conocoeheague Valleys, the other to follow the Juniata Valley, and meet at Laneaster, killing all the inhabitants on the way. The Tories were to have for their share in this general massaere all the fine farms on the routes, and the movable property was to be divided among the Indians. It would seem, however, that Providenee frustrated their plans. They seleeted John Weston their eaptain and marehed away in the dead of night, without drums or eolors, to join the savages in a general massaere of their neighbors, early in the spring of 1778—all being well armed with rifles furnished by the British emissaries and abundanee of ammunition. They took up the line of mareh—avoiding all settlements, around Brush Mountain and traveled through the path to Kittanning. When near the fort, Weston sent forward two men to announee their eoming. The savages, ten or twelve of them, aeeompanied the messengers; and when they met the Tories, Weston ordered his men to "present arms." The order proved a fatal one; for the Indians, ever suspeeting treaehery, thought they had been entrapped, and without any orders, fired a volley among the Torries, and killed John Weston and some eight, or probably ten of his men, then turned and ran toward the town. The disheartened Tories fled in every direetion as soon as their leader fell.

Although these Tories marehed from the settlements under cover of night, and with the greatest possible eaution, all their movements were watched by an Indian spy in the employ of Major Cluggage. This spy was a Cayuga Chief, known as Captain Logan, who resided in the valley at the time—he knew the mission of the Tories, and he soon reported their departure through the settlements.

The greatest terror and alarm spread through the settlements, and all the families, with their most valuable effects, were taken to the forts. General Roberdeau, who had eommand of the forees in the neighborhood, had left Standing Stone a short time previous, leaving Major Cluggage in command. The latter was appealed to for a force to march after Weston. This he could not do, because his command was small and he was engaged in superintending the construction of the fort at Sinking Valley, the speedy completion of which was not only demanded to afford protection to the people, but to guard the miners, who were using their best exertions to fill the pressing orders of the Revolutionary army for lead.

Cluggage was extremely anxious to have Weston and his command overtaken and punished, and for this purpose he tendered to Captain Thomas Blair, of Path Valley, the command of all who wished to volunteer to fight the Tories. The alarm was so general, that, in forty-eight hours after Weston's departure, some thirty-five men were ready to mareh. Twenty of them were from Path Valley, and the remainder were gathered up between Huntingdon or Standing Stone, as it was then still called and Frankstown. At Canoe Valley the company was joined by Gersham and Moses Hicks, who went to act in the double capaeity of seouts and interpreters. They were brothers, and had—together with the entire family—been in captivity among the Indians for six or seven years. They were deemed a valuable aequisition.

Captain Blair pushed on his men with great vigor over the mountain, by way of Kittanning Trail; when he arrived where the path erosses the head-waters of Blaekliek, they suddenly met two of Captain Weston's Tories, well known to some of Blair's rangers, who, on the impulse of the moment, would have shot them down, had it not been for the interference of Captain Blair. These men begged for their lives and then gave Captain Blair a true statement of what had happened to the John Weston eompany.

Captain Blair ordered his men to retraee their steps for home. Night eoming upon them, they halted and eneamped near where Loretto now stands. Here it was found that the provisions had nearly run out. The men, on the strength of the reported destruetion of Weston, were in high spirits, built a large fire, and passed the night in hilarity, although it was raining and exeeedingly disagreeable. At the dawn of day, Gersham and Moses Hicks started out in seareh of game for breakfast, for some of the men were weak and disheartened for the want of food. These men travelled three miles from the eamp without antieipating any danger whatever, when Gersham shot a fine elk, whieh, in order to make the load as light as possible, the brothers skinned and disemboweled, shouldered the hind-quarters, and were ready to return to the eamp, when five Indians suddenly came upon them and took them prisoners. They were again captives, and taken to Detroit,

from which place they did not return until after the war.

In the meantime, the company becoming impatient at the continued absence of the Hickses, several small parties were formed to go in search of them. One of the parties fell in with three Indians, and several shots were exchanged without injuring any person. The Indians took to the woods, and the men returned to the camp. The other party found the place where the elk had been skinned, and took the remains to the camp; the meat was speedily roasted and divided among the men, and the line of march again taken up. The certain capture of the guides, and the Indians seen by the party in search of them, induced the belief that a larger body of them than they wished to encounter in their half-famished condition was in the neighborhood, considerably accelerated their march. They all returned, and, though a portion of them took sick, they all eventually recovered.

The Tories, who, through the clemency of Captain Blair, escaped shooting or hanging, did not, it seems, fare much better; for they, too, reached the settlements in almost famished condition.

Captain Blair's men, while passing through what is now known as Pleasant Valley, or the upper end of Tuckahoe, on their return, paid a visit to a Tory named John Hess, who, it is said, was armed, and waiting the return of Weston, to join his company. They found Hess in his house, from which they took him to a neighboring wood, bent down a hickory sapling and fastened the branches of it around his neck, and, at a given signal, let him swing. The sight was so shocking, and his struggles so violent, that the men soon repented, and cut him down before he was injured to any extent. It appears from that day he was a Tory no longer, joined the rangers, and did good service for his country. His narow escape must have wrought his conversion.

The Tories who escaped the fatal error of the Indians at Kittanning never returned to their former homes. Most of them made their way to Fort Pitt and from there toward the South. They eventually all sent for their families; but none ever returned to the "Juniata Valley."

Captain Blair, soon after or about the close of the war moved to Blair's Gap, west of Hollidaysburg. He was an energetic man, and, by his untiring exertions, succeeded in getting a pack-horse road cut through his gap at an early day.

His son, Captain John Blair, a prominent and useful citizen, flourished for many years at the same place. His usefulness and standing in the community made him probably the most important man of his day in this section; and when Huntingdon County was divided, his old friends paid a tribute to his memory in giving the new county his name.

History of Mapleton

The land on which Mapleton stands was included in the Albany Treaty of 1754 when negotiations resulted in the purchase of the Indian title from the chiefs of the Six Nations by deed, for four hundred pounds lawful money, to Thomas and Richard Penn of all lands now included in Perry, Fulton, Bedford, Huntingdon and Blair counties and as far as the western boundaries of the state. The Indians realizing the immensity of the purchase became dissatisfied and demanded an adjustment which was made in 1758 whereby some of the westernmost part of this territory was released back to them.

Before settlement was permitted, Indian traders had followed the Frankstown path to the west building such fortified posts as Aughwick. At least one writer notes that the only men furnished Braddock from Pennsylvania came from what is now Huntingdon county, from Aughwick under Crogan. Braddock's scorn for practical advice on Indian warfare led them to desert him.

William H. Engle in his History of Pennsylvania published in 1876 notes the following: Mapleton Settlers in 1762 were Jacob Hare and Gideon Miller. Brady township: Peter Vandevander, 1775, David Eaton, 1775, Joseph Pridmore, 1784, and Caleb Armitage. Trough Creek Valley: Peter Reilly and Lawrence Swope, 1779, Richard Chilcott, 1784; Sam Lilly, 1788; Thomas Luckett and Richard Dowling, 1785; Thomas Cole, 1784; Peter Thompson and John Dean, 1784. Clay township; John and Abraham Wright, 1776; Henry Hubble, 1786; John Hooper, 1785, and George Ashman, 1779.

Surveyor's draft indicates that Hare owned or held by warrants four plots of land in and near Mapleton. One plot of 179 acres, one of 98 1|4 acres, a small triangular plot and another plot along the river to the west of town. Hare's first plots were surveyed on June 7, 1771 on an order dated Oct. 28, 1766.

When the Pennsylvania Railroad was being projected through the county more than a century ago the company established a station here and named it Mapleton because of the many huge maple trees standing in the area. A. U.S. Geologic Survey map indicates an elevation of 600 ft. on R. R. grade. In 1851 the land where the town is located was owned by M. F. Campbell and John Donaldson. A town was laid out and building encouraged, but by 1858 only three houses stood here. Asa Corbin had also warranted land in the area along with Campbell, who was a brother-in-law. He apparently had disposed of most of his holdings before the town was laid out. According to F. B. Yocum, a descendant of M. F. Campbell, he (Campbell) owned all of the land north of Amos Moore's house (in the gap) to the Main Street at Buchanan's Service Station then to the other side of the street to the western part of the town. He gave the street a 33 foot width. An 1873 map of the borough indicates this part of the street as Washington. From Moore's the property line runs southwest to Scrub Run, thence at an angle back to the north west and crossed Sand Ridge in the vicinity of the truck road cut into the Glendower Sand Quarry. Campbell gave to the borough of Mapleton land for all of the churches and the U. B. Cemetery. Mr. Campbell, Mr. Gayton and Mrs. John Donaldson built the Presbyterian church which is in use today. The brick was made in Campbell's factory. It was located on the north side of the PRR tracks at the east end of the borough, and his home was next to it.

The first house in Mapleton was a crude log structure located along the north side of the railroad at the eastern edge of the borough. The second house, not located in the borough but near it, was also a log building and was south of town near the Glendower Sand Works. It was known as the Santa Maguire house.

The three houses referred to earlier as standing in 1858 are the George Beatty house, where Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Heaster now live, built in 1856 a log structure and considered to be the oldest building now standing in the borough, the Robert McCarl dwelling and the George King house. Some accounts differ slightly, and each opinion has some proof to substantiate its claim.

A. W. Swope of Union township moved to Mapleton in 1857. At that time he was a contract carpenter and builder. Later he became interested in other enterprises such as stone quarry operator and merchant. He and his crew of carpenters dominated the building scene in Mapleton until well into the 1870's. In 1850 the population of Union township was 325 white males and 306 white females for a total of 631. The town grew so rapidly that by 1866 when the village was incorporated (August 12) it alone had a population of 300. The charter granted the borough was made to include an area of one fourth of a square mile along the southern shore of the Juniata river, where Scrub Run and the Hare's Valley creek empty into the stream. The population in 1870 was 389 and by 1880 it had increased by 55 to 444.

In the early 1860's two brothers A. H. and G. M. Bauman from Lancaster county built a tannery near the present site of Buck's Service Station and the highway underpass. Mr. W. H. Rex, one of the borough's leading citizens, was chosen as superintendent and soon the entire man-

agement was entrusted to him. His management was successful and soon the business was making a fine return on its investment for the owners. G. M. Bauman disposed of his share and several years later A. H. passed away. The heirs had little interest in the business and before long it began to lose money. At last Mr. Rex decided he would have to try to get the establishment on a money-making basis again. In the course of 18 months he was able to get it back on a sound basis and to present the heirs with a nice profit. In 1879 the enterprise was sold to L.A. Robinson who operated it until the flood of 1889 destroyed it. Mr. Rex served as superintendent and tanner also during Robinson's ownership. In 1883 it employed 50 men making it an important industry for the town. Huge wagons piled high with bark, drawn by six mules or horses for the tannery were a common sight in the borough. The oak bark was ground and converted into tannin or tannic acid for use in the tanning process. This tannery was one of the most extensive of the state. Sometime during the latter half of the last century a man by the name of John McComb built and operated a whiskey distillery in Stillhouse Hollow in Jack's Narrows east of town. He had a sobriequet, General McComb being the name he answered to John H. Whartan, William's (Pappy's) father was a foreman at the still for a number of years. William was born in 1875 in the house built by his father on Reservoir street from logs hauled out of Scrub Gap by a team of two oxen. Mr. and Mrs. Jack Wise now live there.

The liquor made at McComb's distillery was stored in barrels in the house where Miss Elizabeth Wilson now lives. Joseph Wilson, her father bought the house from Mr. and Mrs. David Evans prior to the '89 flood. This building has had a varied existence having been a dwelling, a tavern, a hotel and a bonded Government storehouse for liquor. The whiskey was sealed by a government revenue agent, and when it had aged sufficiently for use it was loaded on specially constructed rafts and poled across the river to the canal and shipped to market. Mr. McComb was buried at Jackstown and a great flat fossil stone placed over his grave. Years later his remains were disinterred and buried in a local cemetery. The stone was cut in half and one half of it imbedded in the side walk at the Charles Young residence at the corner of Main and Sherman streets.

In 1856 Elliot Robley bought the river farm where the Keystone sand plant stands. In addition to being a farmer he had other callings, one being that of a brick manufacturer. He burned the brick on his farm for his home and for the home of A. W. Swope on Main Street. He quarried sand for 18 years then became interested in building a grist mill in Mapleton. His first mill was built in 1875 near the present day site of the Mapleton Bank. It burned in 1878 and was rebuilt in 1881. It was an excellent mill having three runs of stones and made flour of a high quality, and was operated by a steam engine. Flour made here was sold locally but much of it was shipped to out of town customers.

News Item — Huntingdon Globe February 8, 1883.

A correspondent to the NEWS says: There is not a more thriving village along the PRR than Mapleton. It furnishes more work to laboring men than any other town of its size. The following works furnish steady employment to the number of men here stated: — Mapleton Tannery 50 men; Swope's Stone Quarry 20; Juniata Sand Co. 15; Pa. Railroad 12; South Side Sand Quarry 15; Rex's and Phillip's Store 7; Glendower Sand Co. 25; Blacksmiths and Wagonmakers 5; Helfright's Stone Quarry 30; Robley's Mill 3; Teachers 3; Carpet Weavers 2; for a total of 187. This does not include carpenters and men packing bark. This roll during the summer runs to more than 50 men and boys. Over $6000 per month is distributed among the laborers.

The Kindig Heading Mill was located between the U. B. Cemetery and the Hares Valley Creek. Heads for whiskey and molasses barrels were manufactured here. In good times the factory employed twelve to fifteen men. Lumber for raw material at the plant was furnished by local saw mills. It was destroyed by the disastrous flood of 1889.

A. W. Swope, that versatile business man became interested in stone quarrying in the 1870's. He set up a crusher and built a plant east of town beyond the present home of Mr. and Mrs. Earl Kyle. From the deposits of ganister rock he manufactured rail road ballast and building stone. He did a very thriving business employing 20 men in 1883. Later he founded the Mapleton Limestone Company located north of the river bridge where an outcrop of Helderberg limestone occurs. This quarry produced crushed limestone in various grades. A lime kiln was also built on the site. Later his son I. N. Swope operated the business. One day during blasting operations the blast blew in instead of out exposing a cave below the quarry floor. It was explored and beautiful rock formations were discovered along with streams of clear icy water and deep chasms of unknown depth. It was open to the public for some time. Quarrying was continued and the entrance became blocked and much of the front of the cave destroyed. W. B. Simpson operated the quarry for a while some years ago. At one time the plant employed fifty men. So far as is known George Barr last operated the lime kiln. This was during the 1930's.

News Item — Huntingdon Monitor, July 20, 1883. — The Mapleton Depot nine crossed bats here today with the Barbers. Only one

inning was played on account of the rain that set in when the game was called.

Before the erection of a bridge at Mapleton the county road from the west crossed the Vandevander bridge, (a wooden structure) just upstream from the PRR Ten Arch stone bridge, (also known as the Vandevander). The road continued east along the west side of the railroad and entered the borough at Callowhill street. It continued through Washington and Main streets to the eastern boundary thence to points east along the railroad tracks. The present bridge at Mapleton was built in 1936, and the underpass in 1940.

Various projects for the construction of a railroad across the state from east to west were discussed from time to time. Surveys for various routes were made, but no decisive action was taken until April 13, 1846 when the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was incorporated by act of Legislature, with an organized capital of $7,500,000.

In June 1850, just one hundred sixteen years ago, the road, with a single track was completed to Huntingdon. On Thursday the 6th, the first locomotive arrived, and on the next day trains began to run regularly between this point and Philadelphia.

In 1850 passengers arriving at Huntingdon for points further west were transferred to canal boats, and stage lines. In this manner a passenger from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh could complete his journey in 40 hours by railroad and stages or in 53 hours by railroad and canal boats. Instructions to engineers required the running time of fast passenger trains not to exceed a "speed of two minutes per mile" and a slow train not to exceed three minutes. Four minutes were alloted for each water stop and two minutes for each passenger stop.

Soon after the completion of the first track a second track was laid. Around the turn of the century numbers 3 and 4 tracks were laid, two east and two westbound. Wooden or wood and steel bridges were torn down after the erection of the stone arch bridges.

With the coming of the railroad the Mapleton area soon began to prosper. Jobs on the road were soon available. Maintenance and operating positions were to be filled. Station agents and assistants were needed as were clerks and telegraph operators. Side tracks to the various industries in the area were laid and soon many tons of the area's products were moving to market. The town thrived and business boomed.

A large passenger station and a freight station were built on the south side of the tracks in the center of town. A passenger waiting room was constructed on the north side of the tracks. A track gang foreman's house was built in the lower part of town and a tool house put up near the old Church street crossing. These are now all torn down but the foreman's house.

The railroad continued to employ many area people for many years. At one time there were five or six sand plants operating and shipping from the Mapleton freight office at one time, in addition to the Lime Stone Quarry and the ganister rock operations in the gap. This activity plus local shipments of lumber, mine props, and railroad ties, etc. indicated a great deal of freight car movement. All this and a brisk passenger service to handle.

Eventually the steam locomotive was replaced by the diesel. Cars of greater tonnage capacity were placed in service. Electrification and automation of former manually controlled operations enabled the company to reduce its work force.

The railroad is no more a factor in moving passengers at Mapleton. The sand tonnage shipped is still substantial but more and better highways and trucks of greater capacity are slowly but surely making inroads on a service that once was an exclusive railroad monopoly.

The Railroad company's reservoir was built on Reservoir street to furnish water for the steam locomotives that pulled the trains at the time. A pipe line was laid from the reservoir to a point near the freight station. Two large curved steel spouts, one on each side of the tracks were installed and the engines were stopped there and then tanks replenished with water. After the Jackstown pumping station was built there was little need for these as the engines were able to scoop water into their tanks from shallow troughs located in the center of the tracks, if they had sufficient speed. Field's dam on Scrub Run furnished the water for the reservoir. The Railroad Company sold the reservoir to the borough for fifty dollars in 1932. Today it is maintained as fire protection for the center of town.

Mapleton had a jail at one time. It was better known as the "Lock Up". It was built in the late 1800's and was a two-cell-and-office affair of wood construction. At times the infuriated inmates would try to burn it down by building a fire in their cells. One almost succeeded! An amusing anecdote is connected with it. One of the men who was employed in building it was its first occupant! It was torn down in 1931 to make way for the present borough office building.

This building was located on the east side of bridge street between the railroad crossing and the bridge and was owned by the American Legion Post of Mapleton. The borough council, school board and Legion cooperated in moving the building to the old "Lock Up" location where it was placed on the already built foundation wall. Recently it has been renovated inside.

On April 13, 1897 council received a letter from S. W. Kimmel, president of the Saltillo Telephone Company asking for charter rights for erecting and maintaining a telephone line in the borough. On April 26, council granted Mr. Kimmel's company his request under such restrictions as the council or the street committee may make at the time of erecting the lines. Apparently something went wrong as nothing more is heard of the affair.

On March 7, 1898 J. C. Griffin submitted a proposition to council to furnish oil and wicks and to clean, light and extinguish the borough's 20 street lamps for $5 per month during the spring and summer months and for $7 per month during the fall and winter. The council's article of agreement with Mr. Griffin stated that all lamps were to be lighted and maintained until 10 p.m. and then extinguished. During nights when the moon was bright enough for pedestrians to see there were to be no lights.

During the early months of 1903 the Smith Valley Telephone Company requested authority to install telephone lines in the borough. The need for this convenience was pressing and on June 3, 1903 council passed an ordinance giving the company the rights to install, maintain and service telephone lines in the borough to all residents, etc., who wished to avail themselves of this convenience. Certain conditions were named in order to prevent the placing of poles and lines at locations that would cause an inconvenience or nuisance to the property owners.

During the spring of 1905 a severe outbreak of smallpox occurred in the borough. It started with a single case and soon spread to several families and persons who had associated with the victim. Dr. J. C. Spangler immediately went to work to contain the outbreak and to administer medical aid to the stricken. As a result its spread was slowed and finally stopped. The borough treasurer notes in his accounts total bills of $235 paid to Dr. Spangler for his services, etc. during this emergency.

With business good and the town growing in numbers council decided that Main street should get a new bridge over Scrub Run. The old plank bridge had been broken down when a movable steam boiler had gone through it. In 1905 the borough fathers decreed that a stone arch culvert with pipe railing be built across the creek. This was a great improvement to the business section. It is still serving well today. In 1906 Mapleton had a population of about 800 and nearly 170 families.

After considerable correspondence and negotiating between council and representatives of the Raystown Water Power Company an ordinance was passed on January 7, 1910 granting J. G. Spangler and Samuel Hatfield the "consent to construct and maintain a system for the transmission of light and power in Mapleton and to furnish the same to individuals, businesses, corporations etc., and will not charge more than ten cents per kilowatt hour for any incandescent light nor more than $50 per year for an all night arc light rated at 2000 candle power." After a period of 3 1|2 years on July 5, 1913 to be exact a contract was entered into with The Raystown Company to furnish and maintain for ten years from May 1, 1913 a system of street lighting in the borough namely; ten 118 watt tungsten lamps and thirty 70 watt tungsten lamps to be placed at certain locations already designated by council. The cost was to be $400 per year. As the lights had been installed and in operation since May first a motion was made and passed to pay a two month bill of $66.66. Mapleton at last had entered the age of electricity!

An ordinance granting the Mount Union Gas Company the right to construct a plant and maintain a gas service in the borough passed on the first and second readings at town council. However at the third reading on May 5, 1911 council defeated the proposition because of a legal defect in the company's proposed contract.

In 1906 the council recognized the growing need for fire protection. An ordinance was passed to install not more than 25 fire hydrants in the borough. About all that was done at the time was to purchase 4 chemical fire extinguishers and a few buckets. The extinguishers were placed in the homes of councilmen. However, in May 1921 something was really done towards remedying the situation. Eight fire hydrants were installed during the month and council named Charles C. O'Connor as chief to organize a Volunteer Fire Fighting Body and bought a hose truck from the Mount Union Fire Company for $100.

In the early 1900's The Mount Union Silica Brick Company opened a ganister rock quarry east of town on the slope of Jack's Mountain. Another quarry was opened up the gap near the borough's water dam by the same company about 1910. The quarry on the slope of the mountain used an incline plane to move the rock to a loading tipple south of town. Rock from the gap quarry was transported to the same tipple by means of a steam dinky. The rock was reduced in size small enough to be loaded on quarry trucks by the quarrymen by means of dynamite and sledging. The rock was then loaded into open hopper railroad cars for shipment to Mount Union to the brick plant. A railroad siding ran from the main line, crossed Main street just west of the Fire House, continued through the present site of the swimming pool up Glendower Way and served the Sand Plant. A branch continued south and west of the Lamberson and the Shore (Stanley Wise) properties thence to the tipple. These operations employed quite a number of men until they were discontinued in or about 1918.

During the depression of the 1930's much of the borough's street system was hard surfaced and

many other improvements made by the use of government funds. These public works gave many men who were unemployed a job during a most distressing period for a great number of our people.

Council enacted a Wage and Profits tax in 1949 effective for the last quarter of 1948. Eventually this became a joint tax with the school district. The rate at present is a 1/2 of 1% borough and 1/2 of 1% school district levy.

Increases in the borough's physical size during the years have been noted for at least three times. In 1933 the properties of Giordano and Petropoly, bordering the borough on the south were annexed on petition of the owners. In 1961 the baseball field, Riverside park and that area lying along the southern edge of the highway and the river and extending to the intersection with Route 22 at Jackstown was annexed, a gift of the Harbison Walker Company. On a petition by Earl Kyle, his property east of town became a part of the borough in 1963.

At a special meeting of council held on the site of the gas company's line installation project at the Bridge street underpass on October 12, 1954 it was agreed by majority vote to permit the Huntingdon Gas Company to lay a gas line eastward through the borough. The line enters the borough on Bridge street to Main to the east side of Scrub Run, then south on Sugar to the alley. It runs through the alley to Church street then south to Donaldson street, east on Donaldson street to McHugh street then north to Main. It continues eastward on Main to the borough limits.

The burgesses of the borough since its incorporation on August 12, 1866 have been:

1866 A. H. Bauman
1867 Dr. G. W. Gettys
1869 R. S. Henderson
1872 M. L. Rex
1874 H. H. Swope
1877 J. E. McConahy
1879 John A. Cree
1880 G. A. Rex
1881 P. M. Wood
1882 S. P. Stubbs
1883-1891 No records located
1892 R. N. McCarl
1894 T. M. Logan
1894 J. G. Gillam (acting burgess)
1897 R. N. McCarl
1900 H. H. Swope
1903 M. P. Truax
1906 Loyd B. Baker
1906 James W. Henderson appointed by council
1909 H. S. Stubbs
1913 E. E. Bell (app. by council)
1914 H. A. Green
1915 H. S. Seilhamer (app. by council)
1922 D. H. B. Norris
1924 A. R. Wood (app. by council)
1926 T. W. Bailey
1930 John M. Miller
1932 C. E. Bell
1936 R. N. Corbin (acting burgess)
1938 Earl Barclay
1942 D. C. Jones
1946 D. C. Jones
1950 Elmer Moffet
1951 Paul A. Wakefield (acting burgess)
1952 W. H. Andrews (acting burgess)
1954 Claude A. Dell (acting burgess)
1956 Vernon W. Anderson (acting burgess)
1958 Merrill Rohrer

Mayors

1961 Merrill Rohrer
1962 Cloyd W. Buchanan
1962 Cloyd W. Buchanan (acting mayor)
1962 James E. Campbell
1966 Earl L. Kyle (acting mayor)

Census Reports*

August 12,	1866	300
	1870	389
	1880	444
	1910	752
	1920	802
	1930	804
	1940	803
	1950	742
	1960	666

*1890-1900 — no records located

Early Residents

The early residents of the borough according to "Aunt" Celia Baker are the following families: Eichelberger, Getz, Gillam, Melker, Giles, Wharton, Rex, Wise, Hooper, McGuire, Hughes, Fleck, Corbin, McNerlin, Harvey, Miller, Montgomery, Himes, McCarl, Estep, Yocum, Curry, Henderson, Brumbaugh, Barclay, Benner, Patterson, Numer, Boring, Long and others.

During the month of June 1966 council planned to install in the borough a new system of street lighting using mercury vapor lamps. These lights have a tremendous advantage over the present ones as they give a soft yet adequate diffused glow that adds to their effectiveness.

At one time, about sixty or seventy years ago Rock Spring located on Washington Street at the base of Sand Ridge was one of the beauty spots of our little hamlet. So say some of our older residents. The water was cool and sweet and supplied many of the families in the locality before the pipe lines were laid. It was also a favorite stop for young couples on a warm summer evening stroll.

Mrs. Mae R. Buchanan tells of an incident that supposedly happened many years ago. A quarrel apparently broke out among the many families who used the water. No one seems to remember the reason for the ill feeling but someone felt he

had a way to handle it. The story goes that some person dumped a quantity of quicksilver (mercury) into the spring. The result was that the quicksilver found its way through small crevices in the bottom of the spring, the water followed and the spring went dry! It was a long while until the spring again became filled with water. So goes the story. An old saying among Mapleton residents is that if a visitor takes a drink of Rock Spring water, he will always come back to town.

Scrub Gap Water Dam, still in use today. (About 1907)
Courtesy of A. Newton Parker

At least two of our living townspeople have ridden on a canal boat that operated on the Pennsylvania Canal. Miss Lizzie Wilson who was born in 1874 was taken on a ride when she was a girl. Her mother, Mrs. Joseph Wilson took Lizzie and the other children to Newton Hamilton to a picnic. They all had a wonderful time, returning the same day. The next day the boat sank!! Mrs. Celia Baker reminds us that she also rode on a canal boat. Her historic ride was when she was a girl of 13. No account is given as to her destination. "Aunt" Celia was born in 1874.

Mrs. Esther Hooper who resides west of the highway underpass gives a bit of interesting information about the town's earlier days. Her husband Harry Hooper was an assistant to his uncle Simon Stubbs, an undertaker who operated an undertaking establishment in the house now occupied by Mrs. Pearl Skipper. Mr. Stubbs had purchased the business from Mr. McGlauglin. Hooper entered the embalming profession at the age of 16 having gone to school to learn it. The first hearse was a horse drawn vehicle with plate glass side windows and fancy draperies. This carriage served for many years until the purchase of a new one. Later this one was mounted on a Buick automobile chassis that served until 1928 when the business closed at Mr. Hooper's death. Hooper's first funeral was that of Mrs. Sam Harvey. As most of the embalming and preparation for burial was done at the home of the deceased, Mrs. Hooper assisted her husband when a woman passed away. She also was always present to comfort the deceased's family in their grief. When Dr. Spangler was killed by a train Coroner Shum of Huntingdon not realizing Mr. Hooper's skill and facilities sent the body to Huntingdon by train to be prepared for burial by an undertaker there. However, Mrs. Spangler interceded and requested that the doctor's body be returned to Mapleton and prepared by Mr. Hooper. Her request was granted.

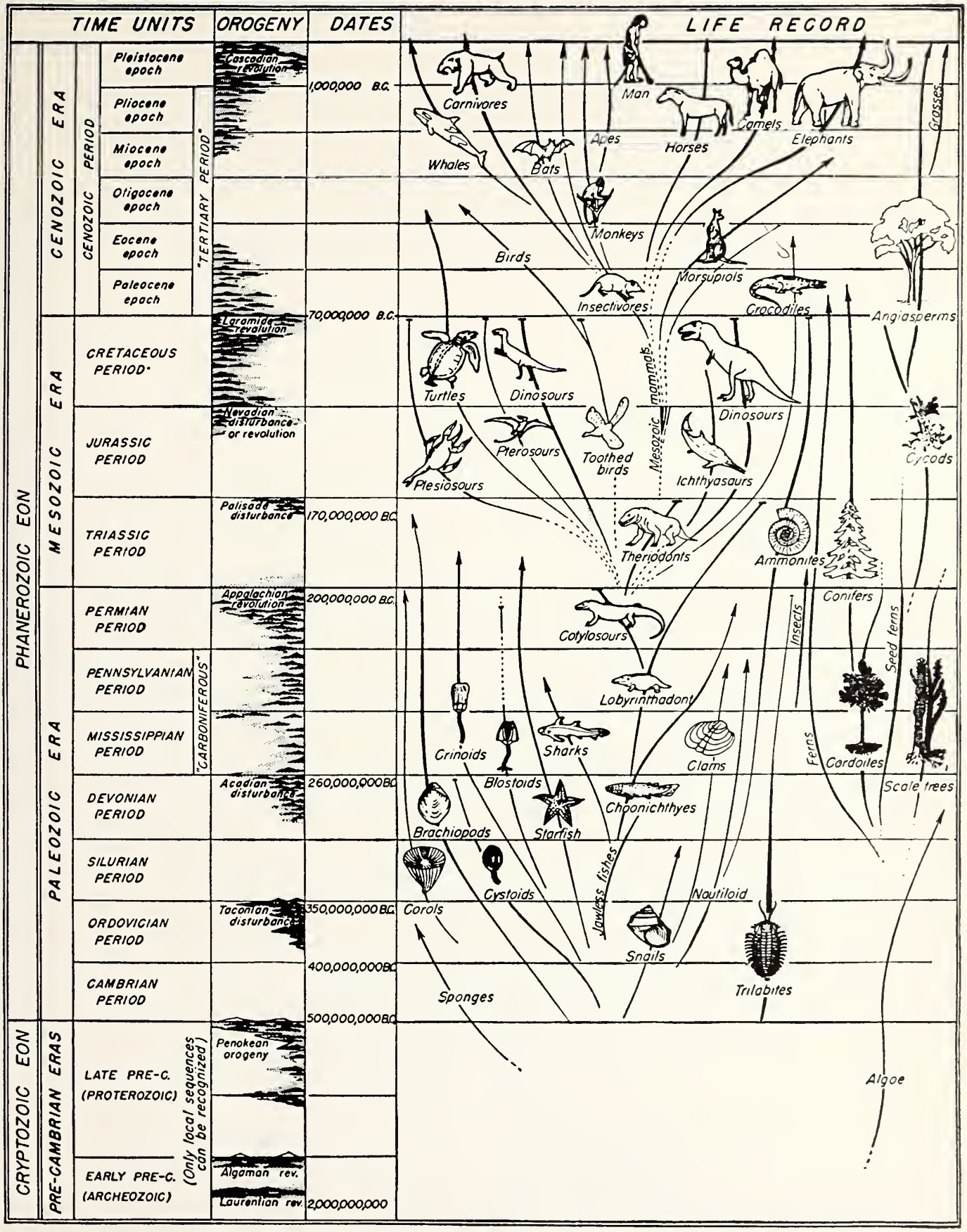
Mrs. Florence McMullen was born 87 years ago in Lucy Furnace. She came to town at an early age. She remembers well the first hotel on Main street. Alice Wright's candy shop across the street from the hotel was a good place to cool off on a hot summer evening. Julia Dell, a sister of Alice Wright was the postmistress and the post office was in the room occupied now by Parker's Confectionery. A runaway railroad car from Phillip's Sand Plant in Hares Valley killed three men, Barclay, Dell and Templeton at the P.R.R. station. Wages were $1.00 for a ten hour day.

News Item — The Huntingdon Journal, November 22, 1900. Miss Mattie Stake of Mapleton is shaking hands with her many friends in this community since Saturday last.

The Clairndon Hotel in the center of town was built about 1905. The old frame structure was torn down to make way for it. The concrete blocks used in its construction were manufactured at the Mapleton Limestone Company's quarry across the river. Blocks for the Neice family's on Gurd Avenue were also made here. It was torn down to make way for the underpass. The first owners were Clair and Don Wright of Huntingdon. The first floor was occupied with stores and business places as was part of the basement. The lobby and a large dining room and a kitchen also were located on the first floor. The two upper floors were laid off in room for boarders and apartments for housekeeping. At one time it was a very popular stopping off place for the travelling public. Vacationers from cities as far away as Philadelphia and Washington, D.C. spent the hot summer months here or at their cottages in the Gap. The proprietors served good meals and catered to the needs of their guests so well that the hotel became known for its hospitality far and wide. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Godard and Mrs. Weston are among those whose names belong in the long list of good innkeepers. Today the building is essentially an apartment hotel and business establishment and is the property of Mrs. Dorthea Wible, widow of the late Walter W. Wible, a successful businessman and merchant who passed away in 1963.

Origin of the Oriskany

Important dates and events in the history of North America are recorded in the geologic time scale shown. The Devonian Period has been established as the time when the Oriskany Quartzite was formed. To begin the history of the Oriskany Quartzite formation, the major source of pure crystalline silica in the Western Hemisphere, geologists tell us that we must go back more than 300,000,000 years. Mapleton is one of two main areas whose Oriskany is suitable for the production of first-quality silica.


TIME UNITS
OROGENY
DATES
LIFE RECORD
PHANEROZOIC EON
CENOZOIC ERA
CENOZOIC PERIOD
Pleistocene epoch
Pliocene epoch
Miocene epoch
Oligocene epoch
Eocene epoch
Paleocene epoch
"TERTIARY PERIOD"
Cascadian revolution
1,000,000 B.C.
MESOZOIC ERA
CRETACEOUS PERIOD
Laramide revolution
70,000,000 B.C.
JURASSIC PERIOD
Nevadian disturbance or revolution
TRIASSIC PERIOD
Palisade disturbance
170,000,000 B.C.
PALEOZOIC ERA
PERMIAN PERIOD
Appalachian revolution
200,000,000 B.C.
PENNSYLVANIAN PERIOD
"CARBONIFEROUS"
MISSISSIPPIAN PERIOD
DEVONIAN PERIOD
Acadian disturbance
260,000,000 B.C.
SILURIAN PERIOD
ORDOVICIAN PERIOD
Taconian disturbance
350,000,000 B.C.
CAMBRIAN PERIOD
400,000,000 B.C.
500,000,000 B.C.
CRYPTOZOIC EON
PRE-CAMBRIAN ERAS
LATE PRE-C. (PROTEROZOIC)
Penokean orogeny
EARLY PRE-C. (ARCHEOZOIC)
Algoman rev.
Laurentian rev.
2,000,000,000
(Only local sequences can be recognized)
Carnivores
Man
Camels
Elephants
Grasses
Whales
Bats
Apes
Horses
Monkeys
Birds
Morsupials
Insectivores
Crocodiles
Angiosperms
Turtles
Dinosours
Dinosours
Mesozoic mammals
Pterosours
Toothed birds
Ichthyasaurs
Cycods
Plesiosours
Theriodonts
Ammonites
Conifers
Cotylosours
Insects
Seed ferns
Lobyrinthadont
Crinoids
Blastoids
Sharks
Clams
Ferns
Cordoites
Scale trees
Brachiopods
Starfish
Choanichthyes
Corols
Cystoids
Jawless fishes
Nautiloid
Snails
Trilobites
Sponges
Algae

The Sand Industry

The Oriskany Sandledge cut through Mapleton Borough, about the central part of the village, and crossed under the Juniata River where it appeared in a high ledge approximately 200 feet high in Brady Township on the farm of Elliot Robley. Mr. Robley was responsible for producing the first pure white sand used commercially. He was more than just a farmer! He loved fine horses and built a race track on his farm. Mr. Robley opened a feed and flour mill in Mapleton Borough and with him goes the credit for building the first sand producing plant—about 1860—along the banks of the old Pennsylvania Canal. Although the operation at this plant was quite crude, it was the beginning for the great sand industry.

Mr. Jesse E. Corbin told me about the construction of the operation which was related to him by a local old citizen (name unknown). The soft white sand was blasted away from the hillside with black powder that had been placed in fissures between the ledges. It was broken up with sledges and small napping hammers and then loaded on horse drawn carts and even wheelbarrows for delivery to a mill.

The grinding mill was constructed of heavy timbers with the bottom being plated with steel or iron sheets. The mill operation consisted of two heavy weights suspended on a wooden shaft to which eccentries were designed, creating an up and down motion that would crush the small rock particles into sand proportion. This entire operation was driven by a small steam boiler and no water was used for washing the sand.

The sand was then dried on flat steel plates with a wood wire underneath them and then run through sieves. It was then bagged for shipment to a glass factory in Pittsburgh via the Pennsylvania Canal.

This was the beginning of a booming industry that eventually employed several hundred men from Mapleton Borough and nearby valleys and towns.

Mr. Robley left this operation and rode his horse to enlist in the Civil War.

During the late 1860's a sand plant was built by Mr. Quigley and Mr. Samuel Hatfield on the lower end of town and it became known as the Southside Plant. The rock was quarried from sand ridges located on the eastern slope in Mapleton Borough on land owned by Matthew Campbell. The rock was hauled to the plant by quarry cars that were pulled by mules and also by gravity flow where it was processed with improved machinery and a few carloads were shipped daily for about ten years by the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The demand for sand became very active and many new sand plants were built along the western face of the Oriskany Vein.

Samuel Hatfield, from Alexandria, built a small plant south of Mapleton and named it the Glendower Works. All future plants were located on the west side of the sand ledge. The Glendower plant was operated by steam power which was used to run the crushers, mills, screws, etc. For many years it shipped mostly damp sand for use in the steel mills. The original drying was done by burning wood under a steel cylinder. This was later replaced by steam dryer. Mr. Hatfield sold this plant to the Pennsylvania Glass Sand Corporation. It was closed down after the 1929-33 panic and finally torn down.

The Phillips Sand Company built two plants in Union Township along the Hares Valley road and after many improvements shipped quite a tonnage of sand daily. Fire destroyed one of these plants but it was later rebuilt. Phillips later purchased the Juniata White Sand Company and then sold his entire holdings to Harbison-Walker Refractories Company who operated it for a few years. Mr. Bruce Yoeum, Sr., was the superintendent, and he was succeeded by Mr. William Snook. Mr. L. L. Parker was the office manager for several years.

The Franklin Works was in operation for several years. The sand rock was mined from the sand ledge and crushed and milled and sluiced down to the P.R.R. at Bridgeport. Here it was washed, dried, and screened and loaded onto cars for shipment to the glass trade.

Noah Speer, his son Lewis, and others built the Columbia Plant in Brady Township during the late 1880's. This plant was of a more modern design and the machinery was made by the Lewistown Foundry and Machine Company. The rock was hauled from the quarries by mules to the crushers that were 12' by 20'. Here it was reduced to mill size. The rock and sand from the crushers were washed into six-foot grinding mills and then it was washed into the bottom of cast iron screws with water from the Juniata River. Reel screens were used to separate the large particles of sand. It was then conveyed by belts to the drain sheds. After about thirty hours drying the sand was again conveyed to cylinder steel dryers where it was heated by coke and was screened into different grades and placed in sand bins. It was then loaded into box cars for shipment. The men for the operation of this plant came mostly from Mill Creek and the neighboring valleys. This plant was purchased by the Pennsylvania Glass Sand Company about 1902. Mr. Speer also built the Keystone

Works which was operated for several years. Mr. Spear's holdings were eventually sold at public auction for $25,000.

J. G. Gillam, Benjamin Frank, and William O'Connor, A. B. Gillam, and others operated these plants for several years and later sold out to the Pennsylvania Glass Sand Corporation.

Another sand plant, the Westbrook, was built in Mill Creek Borough some years later, but was operated for only a short time since the rock was rather hard and impure and it was eventually sold to the Pennsylvania Glass Sand Corporation.

The Empire Works was built about 1885 along the canal, west of the limestone quarry. This was a small operation that consisted of one crusher, six foot grinding pan, with a battery of cast iron screws for washing. It was dried, screened, and loaded for shipment to the glass industry. The quarry was practically exhausted and the plant was sold to the Pennsylvania Glass Sand Corporation.

The old Keystone Plant, also built by Mr. Noah Speer and son, was put into operation during the late 1880's and was of a more up-to-date nature than any of the preceding sand works. This plant was located along the canal, west of the locks, near the present works. The rock was quarried by use of black powder and later dynamite. After drilling the high face of the ledge, along the bottom, these holes were generally drilled by hand to a depth of 16 to 20 feet, then potted out and approximately three hundred pounds of dynamite was placed in each hole. All charges were fired at the same time. This resulted in good breakage and it was then loaded electrically on small quarry cars and hauled by mules to the crushers. The large rocks were either broken up by heavy sledges or if they were too large they were drilled by hand drills, mud capped, and loaded with explosives. They were then loaded onto quarry cars for shipment to the crusher. It was then ready for the small crusher. This plant was the largest operation in the sand industry and employed over one hundred men.

There were three grinding units—two six foot grinding pans and one eight foot grinding pan. The sand was of a very high quality and this production was considered to be one of the best in the area. The wet sand was belted to the drain shed, but loaded first by wheelbarrows, and then, elevators to a cylinder dryer that was later changed to a steam dryer. The sand was screened, classified, and shipped to the glass trade for use in making window glass, plate glass, dishes, and many other silica products that were coming into greater demand.

The last of the old style sand plants was the Juniata White Sand Plant that was built on the site of the old tannery in the heart of the borough. The rock was hauled from a quarry south of town, a distance of about two miles. A large trestle was erected to convey the dinky tracks over the Smith Valley road. This passed near the United Brethren Cemetery and some of the foundation piers remain to this very day. The dinky engine was operated by Marion Robley for several years.

The crushing, screening, draining, and drying was similar to the one described for the Keystone Plant. One exception was an experimental dryer that was called the Bobby White. This operation lasted for several years. Mr. Frank O'Connor was the superintendent and Mr. William O'Connor was the quarry superintendent.

The source of water for all the sand plants was the Juniata River and large quantities were needed. The earlier plants used steam power for all the operations, however, as electric current became available the electric motor was pressed into operation. Motors of various sizes were used. They ranged from the small fractional horsepower motors to motors of up to three hundred horsepower that are in use at the present day Keystone Plant.

In the year 1902 the Pennsylvania Glass Sand Company was organized by a group of men from Lewistown and other cities. They were under the leadership of Mr. Samuel S. Woods.

In 1927 the company was incorporated and became the Pennsylvania Glass Sand Corporation. This grouped together the Columbia Works, Keystone Works, Glendower Works, and other plants at Vineyard and Granville, Pennsylvania. Later, all the other plants in the Mapleton area were added to this group.

Mr. William J. Woods became president on the death of Mr. Samuel S. Woods. He is now chairman of the Board of Directors and was succeeded by Mr. E. T. Andrews, who put in many years of service at the Keystone Plant offices as an engineer and designer of many plants for the corporation.

Mr. A. A. Bratton was an engineer and drew up many blue prints for the company with a great knowledge of the various sand deposits throughout the country.

In 1923-24 the present Keystone Plant and adjoining pulverizing plant was built. Mr. E. O. Banker was the superintendent, and later became general superintendent, and due to his untiring efforts the corporation expanded throughout the eastern part of the United States.

C. H. Dell was assistant to Mr. Banker and later became assistant general superintendent and then became district superintendent of the Keystone operations.

In the planning of the new sand works, many new and novel ideas were developed.

The drilling methods that were used in the earlier years were still being used, but it was difficult to blast down sufficient rock, so the powder companies introduced the Coyote Hole method. This method used small tunnels with side wings and this allowed a larger quantity of dynamite to be used. This hole was backfilled with sand, and a primer was run from the charge to a safe distance and electrically fired. The result was a large tonnage of broken rock. Many later drilling methods are being used. They are: wagon drilling, well drilling, etc.

The rock is loaded by large power shovels into trucks of twelve tons capacity and then hauled to the primary crusher for reduction to a smaller size and then to the secondary crusher where they are reduced to a size of one inch or smaller. From here they are conveyed to concrete silos and from here it goes directly to a battery of nine foot pans, where it is reduced to sand grains. The coarse particles are screened and returned to the pans for further reduction. The sand is run through rakes for removing the silt and water, then to large conveyor belts to the drain sheds. After draining for a day or more the sand is picked up with large bucket cranes and loaded on the steam dryers. After passing through fine wire vibrating screens, the sand is classified as to grain size and stored in concrete silos where it awaits shipment to points all over the United States. The sand industry is one of the largest industries in the *world*.

Superintendents in the Keystone area: Mr. Samuel Hatfield, Mr. E. O. Banker, Mr. C. H. Dell, Mr. T. D. Cassard, Mr. C. H. Dell, Mr. Ira Shafer.

Assistant superintendents and foremen: Mr. Harry M. Knepp, Mr. Harry J. McMullen, Mr. James W. Henderson, Mr. Edward Dysart, Mr. Jesse Corbin, Mr. William Norris, Mr. Roy Ellenberger, Mr. Stanley Park.

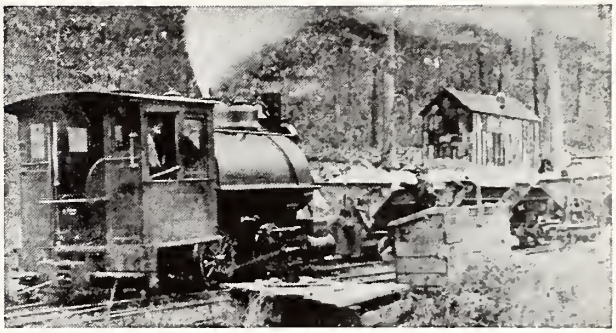
Ofice Workers: Mr. Benjamin Hatfield, Mr. Ralph N. Corbin, Mrs. Grace Vanada, Mrs. Betty Abbott Wagner, Mrs. Louise Buffery, Mr. Barry Corbin.

C. H. Dell

Old Juniata Sand Quarry, south of Mapleton. About 1911.

Courtesy of Mrs. May Buchanan

Construction of Keystone Works of Pennsylvania Glass Sand Corporation—1924.
Courtesy of A. Newton Parker



Juniata White Sand Company Dinky Engine. Marion Robley (in cab), Lawrence Fisher, man hidden on right is unknown.
Courtesy of Cy Young

Juniata White Sand Company "Dinky" and crew. Left to right: Charles Utts, Sam Robley, Unknown, Sam Skipper, Andy Rodgers, Marion Robley, Lawrence Fisher, Scott Shore, Cecil O'Connor.
Courtesy of Kennard Bailey

Juniata Sand Plant in the village of Mapleton
Courtesy of Gerald Heaster

Pennsylvania Glass And Company, "Old Keystone Works" Front row, left to right: Dave Wallet, Ed Brown, Tom Skipper, George Arnold, Bob Anderson, Scott Heaster, Reed Woods, Melvin Miller, William Hooper, Charlie Shoop, Jesse Corbin, Charles Weaver. Sitting, back row, left to right: Howard Chilcote, Buddy Baker, others unknown.

Courtesy of Mrs. Esther Hooper

Old Pittsburgh Sand Quarry. Standing, left to right: Eddie Mathews Harshbarger, Sam Henderson, Newt McCarl, Jesse Corbin, Mike Brumbaugh (on mule), Sam Mathews, Glen McMullen (on mule), William Rainey, Jerry Brunbaugh McMullen, Frank Yetter, Toad Gladfelter, Mim Gladfelter, Wessie Miller, Elmer Arnold, Lute Skipper, Ben States (?). Sitting, left to right: Sam Shoop, Charly Shore, Sam Skipper, Otis Parks.

Courtesy of Earl Wagner

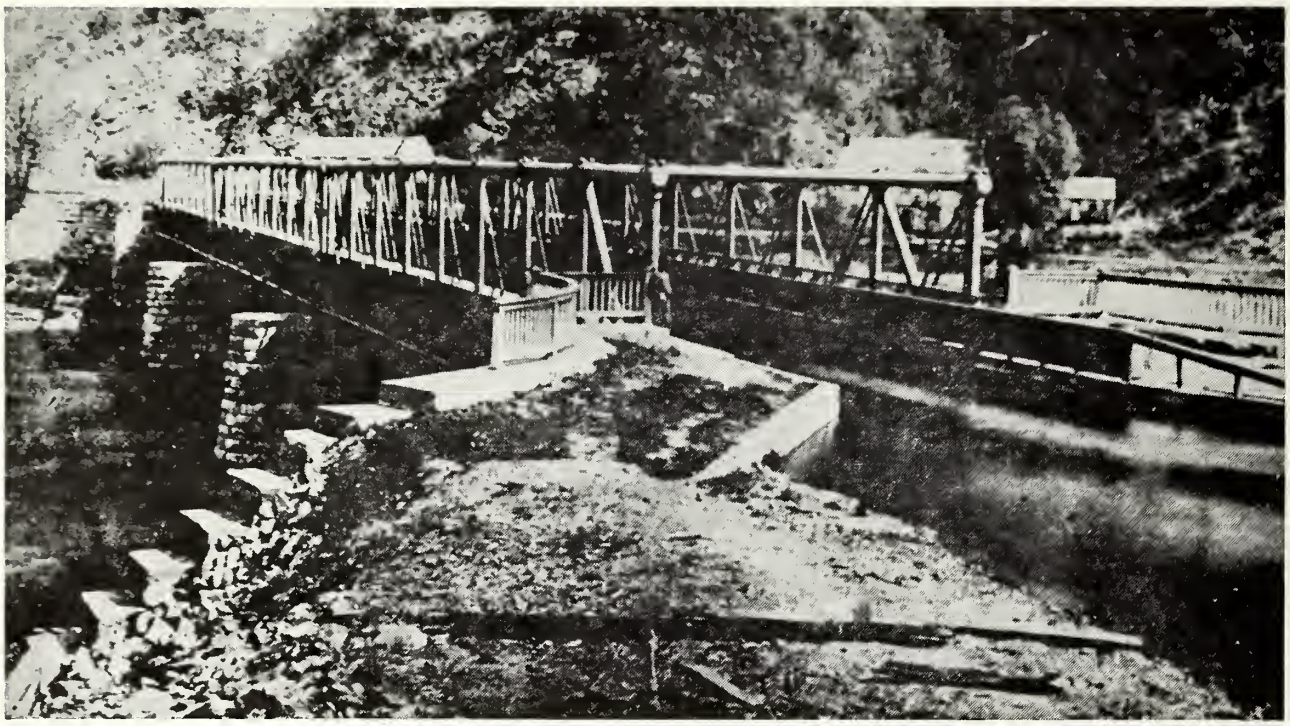
The Pennsylvania Canal

To improve the transportation system in the interior the Pennsylvania Legislature passed the act of February 25, 1826 authorizing the construction of the Pennsylvania Canal System. Work began at Harrisburg on July 4, 1826. The work progressed rapidly and water was let into the level at Huntingdon on November 2, 1830. On May 26, 1831, five boats arrived at that point from the east bringing the first water transportation to the county. On November 28, 1832, canal transportation to Hollidaysburg began with the packet boat "John Blair" making the run from Huntingdon with much fanfare and celebration. On the evening following its departure from Huntingdon a grand ball was held at the Hollidaysburg terminus to rejoice over the completion of the canal from Columbia. On the completion of the canal a regular freight and passenger line was established. Passengers were carried by rail from Philadelphia to Columbia, then by packet boat to Hollidaysburg, over the Portage Railway to Johnstown and by canal to Pittsburgh, making the trip in the then remarkable time of four days.

The distance by railway and canal from Philadelphia to Huntingdon at that time was computed at 216 miles and the fare was $4.87, one way. In order to furnish a water supply for the canal there were several dams on the Juniata River between Hollidaysburg and the Susquehanna River. Locks were placed at frequent intervals in order to raise the boats from one level to another. One such lock was in the vicinity of Mapleton, about .6 of a mile west on the road to Mill Creek near the old Empire sand quarry's western edge. It was located possibly 100 or more feet to the right of the present hard road. Hand dressed stones were used in making the walls of the locks which were 15 feet wide and 90 feet in length. The lock doors, (or gates) were made of heavy plank bound in wrought iron and operated by chains. This was the east door of this particular lock and that area of the canal to the western door was known locally as the "upper level." A short stretch of the canal can yet be seen just west of the Keystone sidetrack. The canal itself was 40 feet wide at the top sloping to 28 feet at the bottom and 4 feet deep and a tow path on one side to accomodate the tow horses. From the Susquehanna to Huntingdon an elevation of 251 feet, 35 locks were required (accounts vary widely) and 4 feeder dams (these also vary in number) were needed. Apparently the nearest feeder dam was located at the mouth of the Raystown Branch.

The canal continued east of Mapleton on the north side of the ball field and crossed the river on an aqueduct at Jackstown, the remains of the piers still noticeable in the river. As there was no bridge at Mapleton the most accessible point of the canal was at Jackstown. The area apparently did a good business with the system, in freight and in passengers. The boats were in charge of a captain who had a crew to assist him. Sometimes the captain's wife and family shared quarters on board. Motive power for the craft was furnished by mules or horses that worked in relays. A team of two or three, depending on the type of boat, pulled it for about 12 miles and was then replaced by another team. Many of the boats traveled day and night, some tied up at night.

The average size of a canal boat was 65 to 80 feet in length and 11 feet in width, and carried 20 to 30 tons of freight and passengers. A fast packet carried mail, passengers but little freight. The big handicap to canal transportation was the fact that operations ceased from December to March. The elements, storms, highwater and burrowing animals did so much damage to the walls requiring costly repairs and frequent delays. However, during its heyday the Pennsylvania Canal served its purpose well. Farm products, lumber, coal, iron and certain manufactured goods moved to the eastern markets while the finished goods of the east came to the interior, in increasing quantities and with greater ease. When the Pennsylvania Railroad Company completed its all rail line from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh canal shipping began to decline and the Public Works were rendered unprofitable. On May 15, 1857 the Legislature authorized the sale of the canal, and the P.R.R. bought the Public Works for $7,500,000 and took possession on August 1, 1857. Sections of it were still operated profitably on a reduced scale for a number of years until the great flood of 1889 practically destroyed it.



Canal Aquaduct over Juniata River at Jack's Town—destroyed by flood of 1889.
Courtesy of Gerald Heaster

History of Business

In writing a history of the various business places of the town of Mapleton particularly those in the early days of the town, our only sources of information were persons still living who remembered the early days, also certain other records still available.

One of the earliest shops to operate in Mapleton, was a cabinet shop owned by A. W. Swope around the year 1857. Among the early businesses of the town was a general store owned by Konigmacher and Bauman. It was managed by William H. Rex, who assumed ownership of the Konigmacher and Bauman business and continued to operate it until retirement.

In the year 1871 A. W. Swope acquired a small general store from D. L. Smith. How old the Smith business was at the time it was sold is not known. Mr. Swope expanded this business somewhat and in 1876 sold the business to Samuel Hatfield, who operated it until 1879. In that year A. W. Swope re-acquired it and further expanded the busineses and in 1882 sold out to Phillip and Sons.

A general store building located on the north-side of Main Street was built by Elliot T. Robley at the present location of Merrill Baker's Service Station, and it was a prominent store for many years. The first occupant of this store of whom we can gain knowledge was Benj. O'Connor in 1881, other owners of this business location were: George W. Wright, David H. Heffner, R. N. McCarl and Son's. The building was then acquired by Jesse Wible, who used it as a warehouse.

About the turn of the century, Charles Clark operated a small store, in a building located on West Main Street, now owned by Miss Annie Yocum. Later Clark located his store on the opposite side of Main Street and became associated with Robert C. Fields, and continued to operate under the name of Clark and Fields. Sometime later Robert Fields acquired Clark's interest and became associated with Frank Wallett. The business then became Wallett and Fields, and continued to operate under that name until it was discontinued at the time of Mr. Wallett's retirement.

A. B. Gillam operated a general store in the building now owned by Mrs. Gladys Shoop, for a number of years prior to 1904 when he sold to Benj. O'Conner who operated for a few years and sold to I. Wallace Fleck. Fleck operated at this location until F. Bruce Yocum was appointed Postmaster at the beginning of the Woodrow Wilson administration and continued to operate the store and Post Office for a period of eight years.

George W. Wright acquired this store business from F. Bruce Yocum and operated for a short period of time and retired.

Shapiro and Sherr opened a branch of their Mount Union store in this location in 1924, their manager being Mr. Snyder. Sometime later Mr. Snyder acquired ownership and continued to operate at this location and later moved his business to the I.O.O. F. building until his death in 1941. His widow continued to operate the business until her retirement in 1956. Upon retirement Mrs. Snyder sold her business to Max Hooper, who continued until 1963, when he sold his business to Raymond Pecht who continued the operation for about one year.

In 1901 Marshall P. Truax opened a general store in a building on Main Street, opposite the Clairndon Building, Mr. Truax died in 1903. However the business continued in operation for several years at which time Shapiro Bros., assumed ownership and continued operations for some time and closed the business.

William McCorkle then moved his pool parlor and cigar store from the Clairndon basement to the Truax Building and continued operation until his death in 1927. The building was destroyed by fire in the early thirties.

In the earlier years the I.O.O.F. store location was occupied by John G. Gillam who in 1906 sold the business to his father-in-law, A. N. Parker, who continued business in his name until 1908 when his son Arthur F. Parker became a partner, and operation was continued in the name of A. M. Parker & Son. Upon the death of A. M. Parker in 1917, A. F. Parker continued operation at this location until 1933 when he moved the business to the A. W. Swope property on Main Street across Sherman Street from his former store location; he continued business at this location until his death in 1939.

A number of buildings situated on the north side of Main Street next to the Clairndon Building which was destroyed by fire in 1909 contained a number of stores. The two story building near the Main Street was a general store occupied by W. H. Spangler who later sold to Leonard Dell who occupied it at the time of the fire.

Lloyd F. Baker occupied the Corner property as a barber shop, until the fire, after which he located his barber shop in a one story building on the south side of Main Street in latter years of his life he relocated his business in the brick building formerly the Office of the Juniata White Sand Co. on Main Street which location he was operating at the time of his death.

Charles H. Hooper operated a general store in the building on west Main Street, the exact date of the beginning is not known, however it was near the turn of the century; he continued this business until his death of 1928.

H. S. Seilhamer operated a grocery store in the eastern end of the town, the exact date of the beginning of this business is not known, however it was operating in 1911 and continued until the family left Mapleton around 1920.

Harry L. Baker opened a grocery store in a part of his residence on Hill Street in August 1924 and operated there until December 1930.

After the completion of the Clairndon Hotel building in 1906, Clay Park opened a general store in a portion of the first floor and conducted the business until being bought out by B. Frank Goddard, who continued business there until his death.

After the flood of 1936 Jesse Wible moved his general store business to the Clairndon Building from the original location of his store which he opened in 1918 in a building on the south side of Main Street, known as the Pin Mill building. Mr. Wible continued business until his retirement in 1947, at which time the business was taken over by his son Walter W. Wible who continued operation until his death in 1963; his widow continued operation for about one year at which time she sold the business to Max Hooper who has continued to the present time.

In the spring of 1908 H. O. Andrews and Sons opened a business in the west end of town selling coal and feed, they were also at that time agent for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for the purchase of railroad ties. They also operated a cider press at that time. In later years they began the flour milling business which still is in operation under H. O. Andrews & Sons Inc., being managed by Walter H. Andrews Jr., a grandson of the founder.

Around 1910 Thomas Grady built a one story frame building on the north side of Main Street to be used as a meat market, Charles N. Nensbausn operated a meat market at this location for several years, then sold the business to Bower A. Myers who operated it for years. Mr. Myers sold the market to A. R. Wood and Harry Abenshire. These two men operated as Wood and Abenshire for several years and again Bower A. Myers acquired the business operating it until the late twenties. Mr. Myers then sold to Swan, Myers and McDoughal, later Jay Swan took over from the other partners their interest and operated as Swan's Clover Farm Store, until Sherman Trappe purchased the business until it burned in 1947. Mr. Trappe then moved across Main Street to the building formerly occupied by Jesse Wible; Mr. Trappe sold to two Richardson brothers who opperated for a short time and then sold to L. Park Andrews, who built a new concrete block building and continued business for several years, then liquidated the business and sold the building to the First National Bank, now the present location of the bank.

On May first 1915 L. Lloyd Parker opened a confectionery and soda fountain business in the room on Main Street, formerly occupied for a number of years as the Post Office. This business still remains in operation by his son A. Newton Parker.

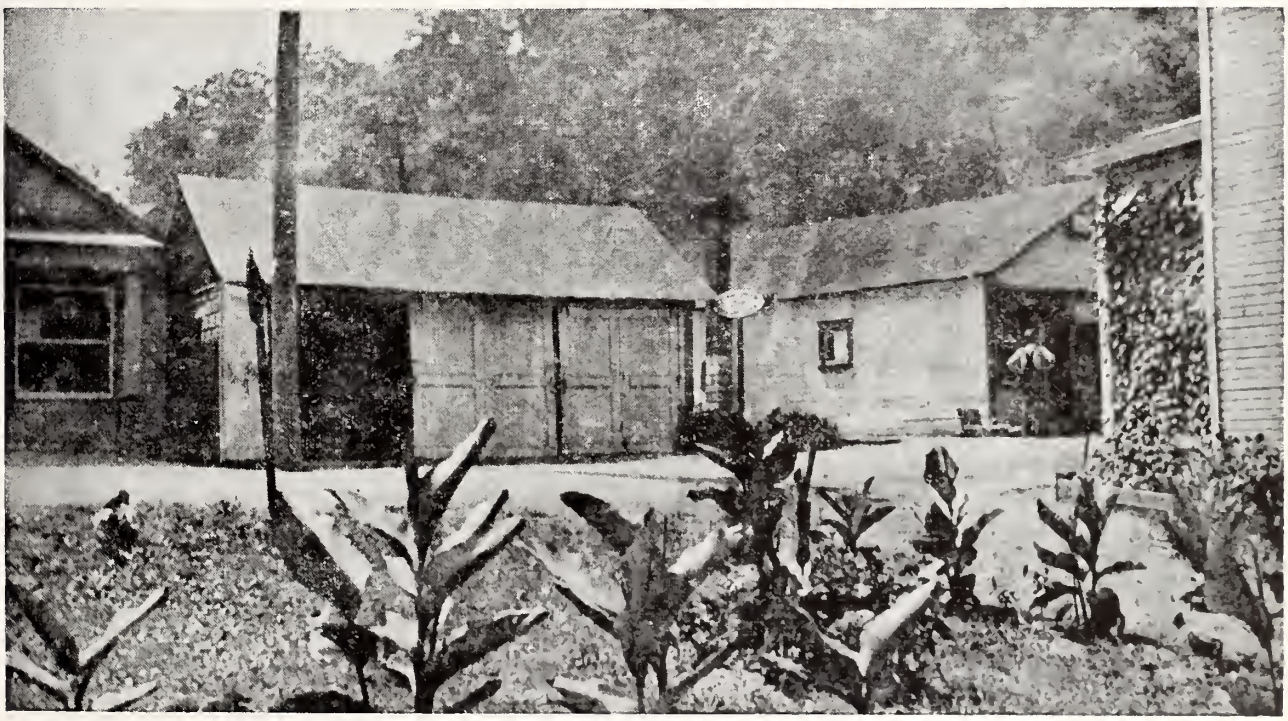
There remain several places of business not mentioned in this article, the reason for omission being lack of information.

A. Newton Parker

L. L. Parker Candy and Ice Cream Store (about 1924)
Courtesy of A. Newton Parker

Interior of A. M. Parker's Store—1914. In front: Mike Brumbaugh, John Hooper A. M. Parker (behind counter). Sitting on counter: Watson Brinninger, Unknown Man and Miles Dell. Seated in rear of store: A. F. Parker and Jacob Miller.

Courtesy of Cy Young



Post Office, Myers Garage, Jesse Wible's Store on Main Street, 1921.

Courtesy of A. Newton Parker

Stages

The first stage line in the county was established in 1808. The line began operations in the third of May and ran from the house of Mr. Berryhill in Harrisburg every Tuesday at 1 p.m. and arrived at Alexandria on the Friday following. Returning it left Alexandria every Saturday morning and arrived in Harrisburg on Tuesday morning. Horses and chairs could be procured at the different towns on the route for those passengers who wished to proceed further.

In April 1828 this line of stages commenced running daily between Harrisburg and Pittsburgh. The mails were then carried by it three times a week. Known as the Juniata Mail Stage the weather and other difficulties sometimes caused it to be several days late.

Just at the time the turnpikes and the stagecoach had enabled the traveler a more desirable mode of travel, a rival arrived which swiftly doomed it to oblivion. In 1831 the first canal boat arrived in Huntingdon and soon fast packet boats and the slower freighters were plying its waters, taking needed patronage from the stage line.

Locally operated "hacks" were in use for many years prior to the advent of the automobile. They were usually a three seated buggy drawn by two fast horses. Room for a bit of baggage in the rear and a roof with a fringe on top completed the conveniences. Oilcloth curtains with small glass windows were used in the winter or during bad weather. Service from the railroad depot to points in the valleys was a regularly established service. Train schedules were met, twice in the morning and usually in the late afternoon. One such hack line was operated by Keefer Meirley out of Hares Valley for many years. It was used extensively by the public especially late in the week and over weekends. Dray service for local patrons was also available. Simon Stubbs and Al Decker both of our borough were probably the last draymen to use the horse drawn wagon to deliver "the goods."

A Mr. Heeter operated a hack line to Cassville, as did a Mr. Stake. It is believed one line ran through Hares Valley and the other one through Smith Valley. Livery stable service was also available in Mapleton before the advent of the car.

These two buildings were located between present hotel and PRR Station. Picture taken about 1897. Left to right: Roy Fisher, Hannah Fisher, Ellen Kyler Fisher, Myrtle Fisher, Edna Fisher (only person in picture now living) Annie Fisher, McCue, Lloyd Baker (Barber), Ross Spangler (small boy on steps), Dr. Simpson's buggy, Albert C. Fisher (on far porch).

Courtesy of Gerald Heaster

Growth of H. O. Andrews Mill

Mr. H. O. Andrews, Sr. came to Mapleton about 1903 for the purpose of operating a stave mill in the mountains, first moving on the farm now known as the Herb Sloan farm. In a short time he acquired 16 head of mules for working on the mill and pipe line.

In the summer of 1908 he and some area farmers got together and ordered the first car of feed to be shipped into Mapleton; namely, a car of shelled corn. One of the original purchasers is still living in Trough Creek Valley (George Mierley).

From then on the feed business rapidly expanded for Mr. Andrews. In the spring, 1914, Mr. Anderson Dell and his workers were employed to construct a large building for storage of grain and to house the machinery for grinding and mixing of grain and feeds. The first car of grain to be put into the new building was also shelled corn. It was unloaded by H. O. Andrews, Sr. and W. H. Andrews, Sr. with 1|2 bushel measures, being carried and dumped into the bins. During this same period of time the surrounding grounds were being used by area lumbermen for a tie storage yard until accepted for use by the P.R.R. Shortly after the main building was completed a coal storage shed was added to the southeast end with another feed storage building on the lower end of the lot.

In 1917-1918 a Magic Marvel Flour Mill was installed for the manufacture of flour. This was operated only during the time of World War I. Late 1920 or early 1921 Mr. Andrews purchased Brooklyn Mills located at MeVeytown; later the same year he also purchased the warehouse facilities at Mattawana, Pa. He sent his son C. S. Andrews to operate the two businesses in Mifflin County. His other older sons, W. H. Andrews and L. R. Andrews then became associated with him in the feed business, at which time the business became known as H. O. Andrews & Sons.

The business continued with little change until 1936 when the flood waters covered all the buildings including the main mill which had 13" of water on the first floor. In 1937 a warehouse was built by Lloyd Dell and Larry Bowman at the upper end of the grounds which at the time of construction was above any known flood level.

H. O. Andrews & Sons continued with no change until July, 1945, when C. S. Andrews of McVeytown passed away making it necessary for H. O. Andrews, Jr. to manage the McVeytown-Mattawana operations. Shortly thereafter H. O. Andrews, Jr. became a partner in the business—the partnership then consisted of H. O. Andrews, Sr., W. H. Andrews, Sr., Lawrence R. Andrews and H. O. Andrews, Jr.

In 1946 H. O. Andrews, Jr. started the flour mill in operation at MeVeytown which was run by water power until 1947 when electric supply became available, then being run by electricity only when water wasn't available.

In 1948, due to conversion from coal to oil heat, H. O. Andrews & Sons took on this line of heating produets. During the same year the founder and senior partner, H. O. Andrews, Sr. passed away and a new partnership was formed by the three remaining partners—W. H. Andrews, Sr., L. R. Andrews and H. O. Andrews, Jr.

This partnership continued until March 1954, when L. R. Andrews passed away, leaving only W. H. Andrews, Sr. and H. O. Andrews, Jr. These two men continued without further agreement until January 1, 1956 when W. H. Andrews, Jr. was taken in as a partner.

On August 24, 1956 H. O. Andrews, Jr. passed away leaving only two partners, W. H. Andrews, Sr. and W. H. Andrews, Jr. October 27, the same year, W. H. Andrews, Sr. passed away leaving only W. H. Andrews, Jr. in the business.

W. H. Andrews, Jr. agreed to purchase the share of the two deceased members of the partnership and continued as sole owner until December 4, 1961 when H. O. Andrews & Sons became H. O. Andrews & Sons, Inc., with W. H. Andrews, Jr., president and Irye M. Hoyt, Sec.-Treas.

The business of H. O. Andrews & Sons is still being conducted and we believe it is the oldest continuous business in Mapleton today.

H. O. Andrews & Sons Mill—Built in 1914. Left to right: Mr. Wright, Lawrence Andrews, Unknown, Margaret (Andrews) Hagans, Charles Andrews, Unknown, Melvin Wharton, Mr. Wright on wagon.

Courtesy of William Hagens

Schools of Mapleton Borough and Union Township

First School House and Church—nothing else known. Railroad track in front went to Glendower Sand Company and General Refractories quarry in Scrub Gap.

Courtesy of A. Newton Parker

You will notice that Union Township is included in this article. There are several reasons (historical and educational) for this. The Borough is situated in Union Township. Students from the township and from farther points across the mountains had to use the railroad and horse drawn vehicles (surrey or hack) from Mapleton to attend school at the Cassville Seminary as well as other educational institutions beyond the scope of this story.

The Corbin School in Smith Valley Narrows between Olive Morgan's home and the George Steel home (formerly George Arnold) was the first school in the Mapleton area. The first school in the Hares Valley region was the Querry School near the Sand Ridge somewhere between the Willis Dell (now Duane Dell) farm and where your writer lives.

There were seven one-room schools in Union Township as follows: Pine Grove, Sheridan, and Calvin in Trough Creek Valley were constructed in about 1875. Sherman and Lone Star (Lone Star at top of Polecat Hollow-Sidling Hill Mt.) were located in Smith Valley. Lincoln was in Hares Valley and the Railroad School was located near Mapleton along the P.R.R. tracks. I believe all these buildings are still standing.

The first school in Mapleton Borough was constructed in 1858 at the west end of town (west of the old P.R.R. siding) and between the William Wharton and the Rhodenizer properties. This was a small frame structure. We hope to see a picture of this displayed during the centennial. Miss Armenta Woolverton was the first teacher and opened the term in October, 1858 with 65 pupils ranging in age from six to nineteen years. Due to the increased enrollment a second school known as the Overflow school was constructed in 1860 on the Ben Anderson place. The Mountain School was built about 1870.

Mountain School

"In 1870 I resigned as school director to contract for the building of the school house at a cost of $2398. After building the school house I was re-elected school director in 1871, served six years during which time I served as secretary and treasurer of the Mapleton School District. I have served as treasurer of the school district and treasurer of Mapleton Borough ever since it was incorporated, with the exception of about six years and continue to hold both offices."

Above written in June 1903 by A. W. Swope in his own handwriting.

To be known as the Mountain School we must visualize that this section was very little used as a residential area, having only a few homes and the rest being in fields, orchards, and woodland. This school, I was informed, was built in two parts. Up to this time I have not been able to find any record of this. The Mountain School provided grade and high school classes for the children of this area. The last high school class graduated from room four in 1912.

Postscript About Sherman School In Smith Valley

Mrs. Celia Baker, from whom I received a lot of my information, told me she went to summer school at the Sherman school and the teacher was Jason Clarkson from Cassville. She remembered the building as being quite new to her as a little girl. She also informed me that the brick for the buildings were burned on the Frank Wright farm near Bowman's Chapel.

It was the ambition of this writer to publish the names of teachers, directors, and janitors who have served but I found that so many records were lost that in justice to all I would have to forget that project. However, I know there are some graduates of the old high school on the hill who are still living, and we hope they will be able to bring forth some pictures and books for the coming centennial.

Looking Back

July 7, 1892 — School board met on the school grounds for the purpose of examining the grounds with a view of fencing the same. Members present: T. M. Wood, W. H. Mounts, T. M. Logan, J. D. McDonald, and H. H. Swope, president. Motion was made and carried that the grounds be fenced according to the following specifications: Thirty six rods of fence, two locust posts to each rod of fence, to have three horizontal and parallel railings 3 x 4 inches equally spaced. Top rail to

Mapleton School — No. 2 Room — About 1893.

Courtesy of Mrs. Esther Hooper

lie flat on the top of the post with lap joint. The two lower railings to be set in the posts 1 1/2 inches, lapped and properly spiked. Railings to be of white pine and free of sap, on which is to be nailed hemlock boards six feet long and six inches wide, placed as close as possible at the joints and to extend 9 inches above the top rail. Provision being made for one wagon gateway and two narrower gateways, the location of which to be designated by the board.

The Lincoln School, formerly located in Hares Valley and in use until the opening of the Mapleton-Union Elementary School, Birdvale, April 5, 1959.
Courtesy of Miles Corbin

October 4, 1892 — H. H. Swope moved that the teachers of our public school devote at least ten minutes of each day in giving instruction in physiology and hygiene, and insist upon and demand that each pupil provide a textbook on these branches as the law requires. Motion carried. Swope moved that 30 single desks and six rears be ordered at once to furnish the 4th room of the school building. Motion carried. T. M. Wood moved that the Mapleton Cornet Band be requested to remove all seats, platforms, etc., belonging to them and to replace all broken glass in the windows of the room lately occupied by them, and that it be done immediately. Motion carried.

December 5, 1892 — T. M. Logan presented the following plan for grading: Pupils in the primary grade who are able to spell common words of two syllables and have gone through the 1st and 2nd readers of the series adopted, and be able to add such numbers as 83 plus 25 plus 36 and subtract such numbers as 36 minus 27, 41 minus 38 using numbers of but two places, and have made a commendable effort at forming capitals and small letters on slates, and having received oral instruction in physiology and hygiene, shall be considered fitted to enter the second grade.

Reported that the fence around the school ground was completed by the contractor J. D. Boring. 36 1/4 rods at $475 a rod — $173.37.

June 19, 1893 — Motion made and agreed that the wages for teachers be as follows: Teacher of No. 1, $35 a month; Teacher of No. 2, $40 a month; Teacher of No. 3, $40 a month; Teacher of No. 4, $45 a month.

June 9, 1898 — Motion made and carried that we continue 4 schools and that the term be fixed at 7 months and that the schools commence September 5.

September 5, 1905 — S. P. Stubbs for hauling water, $1.25.

June 6, 1910 — School to commence September 4th for a term of eight months.

June 28, 1915 — To Mount Union School District $85.80 for tuition.

October 2, 1916 — Moved by Hicks and seconded by Wible that Mrs. Brumbaugh do the sweeping at $8.00 a month, that Clarence McMullen do the making of the fires (in the stoves) at $4.00 per month.

April 1, 1918 — Moved and seconded that the school term be made seven months instead of eight months. So ordered. (This was probably due to the fact that an epidemic of influenza was sweeping the country.)

July 21, 1919 — Special meeting called by the board to accept or reject any or all bids for a heating plant. The bid of W. H. Long, $1136.84 was accepted.

Secretary was instructed to arrange a joint meeting with the Mill Creek and Union Township school boards for the discussion of a consolidation of the schools. Sect. C. H. Dell.

October 4, 1920 — Mount Union School District — $800.62 for tuition.

1941-1942 — Transportation provided. Bus operator Rohm presents plan to board for tickets at 6c a trip. Your writer operated the first school bus out of Hares Valley this year and several successive years. I had to come in anyway to school and it proved out satisfactorily until the number of students to Mount Union increased to the point that I was no longer able to haul them in my car. These students were taken only to Mapleton where they boarded another bus to high school and I continued to my job on the hill as a teacher in room 3. This was also the first year of a nine month term for Mapleton Borough.

September 25, 1942 — Dear Mary,

It is with regret that I find it necessary to sever my ties with the educational program in Mapleton by resigning as a director of the Mapleton School District, due to my recent induction into the United States Army.

Yours Truly,
Walter W. Wible

NOTE: Walter Wible and his father-in-law C. H. Dell have held two of the longest (if not the longest) terms as school directors in Mapleton Borough.

Consolidation of Mapleton Borough and Union Township takes place:

September 10, 1954 — Boards of School Directors of Mapleton Borough and Union Township sign agreement to construct an Elementary School Building.

July 9, 1956 — Room schedule approved by Department of Public Instruction.

October 26, 1956 — Application approved by State School Building Authority.

January 10, 1957 — Site approved.
October 24, 1957 — Bids Opened.
December 13, 1957 — Lease approved.
December 27, 1957 — Construction began.
February 16, 1959 — Building occupied.

The Railroad School closed at the completion of the 1955 - 1956 term, Nora W. Shingler being the last teacher. The pupils from this school (25 in number) entered the borough school on the hill the following term of 1956 - 1957. The pupils in the Sherman School in Smith Valley (teacher, Mr. Mierley) and the pupils in Lincoln School in Hares Valley (teacher, Mr. Horton) were kept in their respective schools until the completion of the new building. At this writing it may be a point of future interest to state that these three buildings are still standing. It may interest you to know that many people have asked about that tubular fire escape on the west side of the abandoned building on the hill. The fire escape was constructed by Potter Mfg. Company of Chicago at a cost of $725. and was completed as reported to the board of directors September 6, 1926. I personally helped to install this escape before beginning my second term at the Railroad School.

I have been asked to comment on class room enrollments. While teaching at the Railroad School, I had sixty pupils all the time for two years and seventy five for each of those years coming and going. I have those assignment lists somewhere among my school papers. To have that many in a room now would be impractical because of the greater space required for movable furniture and it would be difficult to do the amount of teaching and paper work that would be necessary for so large a group. Average room today is 25 to 35.

Mapleton School Building — 1909 or 1910.

Courtesy of Ralph N. Corbin

The bell from the building on the hill was removed shortly after we abandoned the building and I am told it is in the possession of Elba Coder. I had hoped this bell would be put on permanent display at the new building as a worthwhile historical relic. As principal of the school, I rang that bell for fifteen years, calling the children to school.

I miss the school picnics we had at the close of the term.

Getting up the icy hill in the winter was an interesting and sometimes harrowing experience.

I miss the fine view of the town from that vantage point.

During construction and dedication of the new building, the following were serving as directors:

Mapleton Borough — Earl Yeager, Vern Bell, Walter W. Wible, Carl H. Dell, Robert E. Fisher.

Union Township — Dwight McClain, Albert O. Swope, Melvin M. Knepp, Charles L. Shoop, Fred H. Stever.

School personnel (at time of entering, February 16, 1959): John D. Jack, Supervising prineipal; Miles E. Corbin, Grade six and prineipal; Esther S. Cornelius, Grade 1; Gail C. Raee, Grade 2; Marion L. Derk, Grade 3; W. Glenn Horton, Grade 4; Robert M. Mierley, Grade 5; Kathleen K. Cramer, School nurse; William Shoop, Custodian; Mary McMullen, Managing cook; Mabel O'Connor, Cook.

During the term of 1958 - 59 Mrs. Leah Eckley was on leave of absence, Mrs. Derk filling her position in room three on the hill. The next term 1959-1960, Mr. Horton retired (as of 1959), Mrs. Derk was moved up to fourth grade in the new school, and Mrs. Eckley (coming back as Mrs. Long) took her position in the new school as the third grade teaeher.

Mrs. Long retired at the end of the 1963 - 64 term. Since that time, Mrs. Dorothea Wible has taught the third grade.

Mrs. Derk reluctantly (and sadly) left us last spring, 1965 because Dr. Derk, minister of Fifteenth Street Methodist Church was moved to Bellefonte. Her position in the fourth grade is filled this year by Mrs. Joyce Printz.

County Superintendent during planning, construction, and dedication: Homer Dell, superintendent; Donald A. Miller, ass't. supt.; Frank Magill, retired; Architects, Hunter, Campbell, and Rea, Altoona; General contractor, L. C. Anderson and Sons, Huntingdon; Total cost of new building, $313,499; Type of heating, oil, all controlled eleetronically.

February 16, 1959 — That was a day to remember around Mapleton! That was the day we moved from a building used nearly ninety years to a dream place that people only talked about for 25-30 years, but really didn't expect it to happen.

It was a pleasant clear winter day and the ground was bare. Buses were sent to pick up the students that morning at the Sherman School in Smith Valley, the Lincoln School in Hares Valley, and down town by the E.U.B. Church at the foot of the hill for the school on the hill. The children walked down the hill in orderly procession, with the townspeople along the way snapping pictures of the historic exodus. We assembled in the new school all-purpose room, assigned the children to their rooms, got the classes started, sold lunch tickets, had cafeteria lunch, and a full day of school with very few hitches. There were approximately 180 pupils enrolled.

The pupils and teachers took great pride in our new school and at this time it would take some effort to see anything but a brand new building here after several years (this being 7 1|2 years) of intensive use.

The new school was dedieated with open house and program Sunday, April 5, 1959, 2:30 p.m.

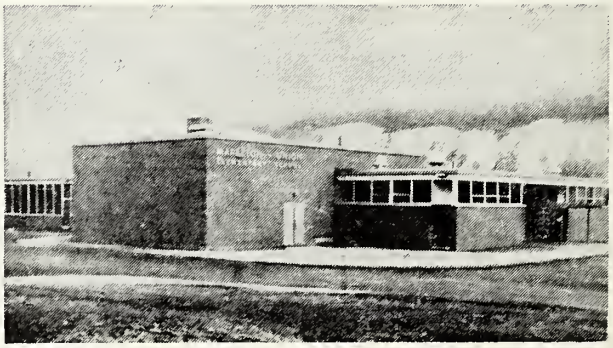
Monday, January 24, 1966, at 9 a.m. a new ehapter unfolded. Two sessions of Kindergarten, one in the morning and one in the afternoon, began in this school. Approximately 50 children attended these sessions. Most of them came from the Mapleton area, the rest being transported from the lower part of the Mount Union area. All children are brought in by bus exeept a few living nearby.

The new kindergarten teaeher is Mrs. Fausteen Kann of Huntingdon, and her aid is Mrs. Mary Myers of Mount Union.

I regret that I have not been able to write of all items of interest to everyone. There are so many things and sad to relate so many that are so incomplete or entirely lost as to dates and authentieity that it would be pure conjecture to write of them.

All are architects of fate
Working in these walls of time;
Some with massive deeds and great,
Some with ornaments of rhyme.
—Longfellow

Miles E. Corbin



Mapleton-Union Elementary School, Dedicated Sunday, April 5, 1959.

Courtesy of Miles Corbin

Martin L. Rex, the first appointed Rural Carrier for the Mapleton Post Office in 1905. This closed buggy replaced the open buggy in 1906. NOTE THE THREE-LEGGED HORSE.

Courtesy of Elba Coder

Martin L. Rex, shown in the open buggy which was used for one year and replaced with closed buggy.

Courtesy of Cy Young

History of Mail Service in Mapleton

We are particularly interested in making mention of the mail service in this Centennial Booklet. It was quite interesting to look up some of the records and history of the Postal Service, not just in Mapleton alone, but in this territorial district, comprising central Pennsylvania. I believe we should first mention some of the earlier mail routes and offices that were instrumental in the establishing of Postal Service in our community.

The records of the Post Office Department show that as early as 1795 Post Routes operated out of Harrisburg, Pa. touched Huntingdon County.

On April 14, 1808 a circular was issued announcing that the first stage would start on May 3rd from Harrisburg and run by way of Clarks Ferry, Millerstown, Lewistown, Huntingdon and Alexandria. Alexandria was the western terminus of the stage line. They opened their post office in 1793.

The first stage lines operated once a week until 1828 when service was extended to Pittsburgh and mails were then carried three times a week. About 1830 stage service was discontinued and mail was carried on canal boats. Mail was carried by Post-Riders to all the Pioneer Post Offices in the interior and later stage routes were established performing this service. This led to the establishment of Star Routes, which incidentally I understand some are still in service yet today: In 1805 only three post offices were listed in Huntingdon County. They were Alexandria, Huntingdon and Shirleysburg (formerly known as Aukwich), which was the most important place in the county south and east of Huntingdon. Their office was established prior to 1805; Huntingdon's office was also established prior to 1805 and Mount Union's office was established on April 1, 1833. These offices were supplied by two mail routes operating in this part of the state—from Harrisburg west to Pittsburgh and from Hagerstown, Maryland, north to Williamsport, Pa.

Postal service was first established in Mapleton, Pa. on April 7, 1852 under the administration of President Millard Fillmore, the thirteenth president of the United States. John Donaldson was appointed the first postmaster. Service was discontinued on April 30, 1855 and reestablished in 1858 under the fifteenth president of the United States, James Buchanan. Peter M. Bare was the postmaster. In 1875 the first known location of the post office, substantiated by records, indicate that the office was in a store in a building located near where the Band Hall now stands. The postmaster was William Rex, who operated the store. Unconfirmed reports indicate that prior to 1875 an office was located in a portion of the house now owned by Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Heaster. This was in a part of the building on the west end of the house destroyed by fire. The second known location, about 1891, when George Wright was postmaster was in a building near the site of the Merrill Baker home and Service Station. About 1897 the office was moved to the building housing Parkers Confectionery. Julie Dell was the postmaster. At a later date the office was moved to the building where Gladys Shoop now lives. Fairman B. Nocum was postmaster at this location. On August 18, 1924, the office was moved to the present location where Willis Dell was postmaster.

Mr. Dell built the building housing the office. This was the only building built specifically to house the post office, although in 1960 under the Eisenhower administration, authorization was made for the construction of modern postal facilities, but no bids being submitted before the program was frozen in the Kennedy administration, none was provided.

Since the post office was established on April 7, 1852, twenty postmasters have served the community. Cecil E. Bell having served the longest, 21 years, from April 1, 1935 to April 30, 1956. Willis G. Dell served from November 23, 1921 to March 31, 1935 and Elba I. Coder from April 30, 1956 to date. The order of appointments of the postmasters as indicated by records is as follows: John Donaldson, April 7, 1852; Samuel Hagy, August 31, 1853; George H. Bleum, July 10, 1854; Peter M. Bare, March 18, 1858; Allen H. Bauman, January 3, 1859; Henry R. De. Grant, October 29, 1860; Allen H. Bauman, September 23, 1861; William P. McLanglin, January 29, 1868; John Shaffner, September 25, 1868; James Hamilton, March 23, 1869; Jennie E. Hamilton, March 18, 1873; William H. Rex, March 29, 1875; John G. Gillam, August 21, 1885; George W. Wright, August 23, 1889; Benjamin O'Connor, October 21, 1893; Julia B. Dell, December 13, 1897; Fairman B. Yocum, September 15, 1914; Willis G. Dell, November 23, 1921; Cecil E. Bell, April 1, 1935; Elba I. Coder, April 30, 1956 to present. (Walter Lee Stubbs was named to succeed Cecil E. Bell in 1956 as a temporary postmaster but due to other commitments was unable to accept the offer).

The Mapleton Post Office was changed from a 4th class office to a Presidential class post office on January 1, 1920. Patrons served by this office at that time were approximately 1,000 people. It has grown to approximately 1650 people at the present time.

Among the clerks serving the office we find listed: Julie Dell, Harry Swope, Verna M. Dell, Tillie E. Neice, Alice Bice, Lloyd L. Parker, May Wagner, Thelma Andrews, Ella McHugh, Jean B. Stapleton, Lola Kyler, Geraldine Woodle Rhodes, Dorothy M. Heaster, Alden Wayde Corbin and presently employed Louise G. DeMario and Margaret G. Wise.

Clerical service was first approved for this office during the administration of Fairman B. Yocum in 1920 (previous to this time service was paid for by the postmaster), May Wagner and Thelma Andrews being the first appointed Clerks. Miss Ella McHugh served in the clerical service for longest period of time. She had continued service from January 1, 1919 till her retirement in December 31, 1960.

Mail Messenger service for Mapleton was first established on November 28, 1924. John A. Wharton was appointed the first messenger succeeded by the following: J. W. Stumbaugh, Frank Edwards, Gilbert Skipper; James F. Rhodenizer, Earl Kyle and presently employed Merrill W. Baker. Assistants to the messengers were Harry G. Boring, Earl Kyle, Sheldon Coons, Jr., Walter C. Coons, James Campbell and Donald Matthews.

Prior to the establishment of Rural Delivery service from Mapleton, several satellite offices were served on horseback and buggy by Post Rider Mr. Harrison Querry.

Starting from Mapleton by way of Smith Valley, mail was transported to PAGE POST OFFICE located at the Samuel Pheasant farm. Mr. Pheasant was the postmaster. The route continued up Smith valley to Bowman's Chapel then eastward over Clear Ridge to Latta Grove in Hares Valley. A post office was located here named LATTA GROVE. Mr. Michael Stever was the postmaster and kept the office in a store which he operated.

From Latta Grove the route turned south in Hares Valley to the home of Andrew Green, located on the southern side of the Summitt in the valley and now owned by Blain Bollinger. This was the extreme end of the route. A post office named HARES VALLEY was located here. Mr. Samuel B. Green was postmaster and kept the office in his work shop. This building was destroyed by fire about 1948. The carrier, Harrison Querry, lived near the south end of the route. He would leave with the OUT-GOING mail in the morning, covering the route in reverse to Mapleton where he would pick-up the incoming mail, return over his regular route to the starting point, a distance of approximately 30 miles round trip.

Rural Free Delivery service was first established on April 15, 1905. The first carrier appointed was Martin L. Rex—carrying the mail by horse and buggy south up Smith Valley and then to a point in Hares Valley at Thomas Service Station and then he traveled north in Hares Valley to Mapleton, approximately 26 miles round trip. The automobile was first used on the route in 1915 or 1916 by Willis G. Dell. Succeeding carriers are as follows:

Willis Dell, temporary rural carrier, October 15, 1907 to August 31, 1909; Lloyd Parker, September 1, 1909 to August 19, 1910; Willis Dell, rural carrier September 1, 1910 to January 6, 1910; Albert J. Querry, temporary rural carrier, January 7, 1919 to June 7, 1919; Willis Dell, temporary rural carrier, June 9, 1919 to July 21, 1919; Willis Dell, rural carrier, July 21, 1919 to December 31, 1921; Isaac Querry, temporary rural carrier, January 7, 1922 to July 8, 1922; Homer P. Stever, rural carrier, July 10, 1922 to January 18, 1923; Lee S. Dell, temporary rural carrier, January 19, 1923 to March 3, 1923; Cloyd W. Buchanan, rural carrier, March 5, 1923 to March 6, 1923; Lee S. Dell, temporary rural carrier, March 7, 1923 to March 17, 1923; Gerald C. Kyler, temporary rural carrier, March 19, 1923 to April 15, 1923; Gerald C. Kyler, rural carrier, April 16, 1923 to December 31, 1945; John H. Albrecht, rural carrier, January 1, 1946 to February 28, 1955; Elba Z. Querry, temporary rural carrier, March 1, 1955 to November 30, 1955; Irvin H. Querry, rural carrier, December 1, 1955 to present.

This route now serves approximately 830 patrons and is 29.9 miles long.

Substitute rural carriers to this route are as follows:
Archie Dell, August 20, 1910 to October 16, 1920; W. Thompson Boring, October 22, 1920 to July 3, 1921; Isaac Querry, July 5, 1921 to September 15, 1923; Albert C. Crotsley, App. 1930 for an indefinite period; Clinton A. Dell, September 16, 1923 to September 6, 1932; Murble A. Kyler, September 7, 1932 to April 7, 1947; Vern R. Bell, May 26, 1947 to February 12, 1957; Ted M. Crotsley, February 15, 1957 to June 12, 1959; Martha M. Hamilton, June 13, 1959 to present.

The distribution of mail as we have it today is so well done that we fail to appreciate the service we enjoy for the reason we have never been deprived of it. In this day and age when some people complain of the five cent postage rate, it might be consoling to hear the letter rate of a hundred years ago. Then it cost six cents to send a letter consisting of a single sheet of paper a distance of 30 miles or less; if between 30 and 80 miles the rate would be 10 cents, up to 150 miles 12 1|2 cents, 400 miles 18 cents and over 400 25 cents. For additional sheets the rates were increased in proportion—in that day it would have cost 24 cents to send a one ounce letter from Mapleton to Mount Union—40 cents to Altoona, 60 cents to Harrisburg, 75 cents to Philadelphia and $1.00 to Chicago. Compare these rates with the five cent rate per ounce of today. So let us take the mail service to our hearts and occasionally, as we receive our daily mails have a thought for the many blessings that have come to us from this Noble Republic and more particularly that have come to us through the most useful and intimate institution —The Post Office Department.

Elba I. Coder, Postmaster

The Medical Profession

The medical profession, in Mapleton, dates back to 1866, at which time Doctor G. W. Thompson lived and practiced in the Mapleton area. In October 1874, he purchased the land now known as Birdvale from John Gayton for $8,000.

Dr. Thompson was the attending doctor at the birth of Linnie Henderson, born of John and Margaret Snyder Henderson, January 1, 1867. Miss Linnie Henderson became the wife of William O'Connor.

Dr. Thompson was the father of three sons, one who ran a distillery at Jack's Springs in the Narrows.

A Dr. Rush practiced in the eighteen eighties and had an office in a building where the American Legion Home is now located.

Dr. W. L. Lowrie practiced prior to April 1, 1887. At this date he moved to Tyrone and was succeeded by Dr. John Gilbert Spangler. Dr. Spangler opened an office in the old hotel building, which stood on the present site of the Wible apartment building and remained there until the office built for him was ready for occupancy. Later this became the post office and now is occupied by A. Newton Parker's Confectionery. Dr. Spangler kept his office there until 1896 when he built the office adjacent to his residence. (Now owned by Mr. & Mrs. Cloyd Gifford) which he occupied until his death.

Dr. J. W. Campbell graduated from medical college in 1893 and started practice in Mapleton. He lived in the home across from the P.R.R. station now owned by Claude Dell. He practiced in Mapleton until 1897 when he moved to Mount Union.

Dr. Spangler was struck and instantly killed by a passenger train at the Church Street crossing January 7, 1916.

Dr. George W. Simpson and a Dr. Guss who lived and had offices in Mill Creek, practiced several evenings a week in Mapleton from 1872.

Dr. Fred P. Simpson, a son of Dr. George W. Simpson, moved to Mapleton from Allensville, where he had been practicing, into his father's office located on Main Street, back of the P.R.R. passenger station in 1912. (Building is now the office of Newton Parker and located on the rear of his lot).

Dr. Simpson enlisted in the army in World War I, in 1916, served in France and was discharged with the rank of Major, in the Medical Reserve.

Dr. M. D. Campbell moved to Mapleton in early 1917 from Belleville and took over the practice. He also enlisted in the Army in 1918 as a Lieutenant and was sent to France in August, 1918. Dr. and Mrs. Campbell and daughters Edna and Eleanor, resided, in an apartment, in the Hotel Clairdon and had his office in the same office as did Dr. Simpson.

Dr. Paul Maxwell of Mount Union, practiced in Mapleton from 1918 to early 1919 when Dr. Simpson was discharged from the army and resumed his practice.

A severe influenza epidemic in the fall of 1918 made it necessary for an emergency hospital to be set up in the Band Hall under the supervision of Dr. Maxwell and Miss Elizabeth Wilson, a professional nurse, with the aid of local volunteers helping, to care for about 15 patients. One death was reported, it being a case already developed into pneumonia.

Dr. Simpson resumed his practice in early 1919 and soon after purchased the property now owned by Mr. and Mrs. George O'Donnell and had his offices in his home. He practiced until March 1, 1929 when he moved to Altoona.

Dr. M. D. Campbell purchased Dr. Simpson's home and returned to Mapleton from Loganton, Clinton County. His interest in the First National Band of Mapleton which he had helped to found influenced his returning to Mapleton. Dr. Simpson and Dr. Campbell were the early physicians using cars and their practice was over a wide area, including Hares Valley, Smith Valley, and Trough Creek Valley as far as Cassville. Many of the roads were unpaved and many times they had to travel in deep snow and mud, to care for their patients.

The flood of 1936 put a strain on the services of Dr. Campbell and his office. Over 3,000 shots of typhoid vaccine were given under his supervision. Miss Virginia O'Connor (now Mrs. Clyde Coldren) and Miss Edna Campbell (now Mrs. Charles Montgomery) registered nurses, gave the injections to adults and school children in Mapleton and area, to reach as many people as possible with the vaccine for protection.

Dr. Campbell continued his practice until July, 1953 when he became ill. Death followed on February 20, 1958.

Mrs. Edna Montgomery, R.N.

P. O. S. of A.

The Washington Camp No. 59, Patriotic Order Sons of America, of Mapleton Depot, Pa., was chartered March 18, 1887. The first meeting was held at the Band Hall in the school house. Sixteen members of Washington Camp No. 263 assisted the District President, John G. Ewing in installing the 54 charter members of Camp No. 59, and nominating officers. The first officers elected were: President, I. N. Swope; Vice President, David Shore. Other officers elected were: W. E. Bittner, P. A. Brumbaugh, R. C. Yocum, W. W. Wright, R. D. Kinkead, John N. Miller, Bruce Yocum, William Kelly, George Hannawalt, and J. B. Ewing. I. N. Swope later became the first District President from Mapleton.

The first home of the order was in the James E. McConahey building. Later the order moved to the M. L. Rex building; the present hall is in the I.O.O.F. building. Meetings have been held every Tuesday night since organization.

In 1955, Washington Camp No. 321, of Huntingdon, merged with the Mapleton Camp.

The present officers are Irvin B. Coder, Past President; Kime Rohrer, President, with other offices being held by Clark Harshbarger, Martin E. Wagner, Martin L. Ketner, J. F. Mattern, C. E. Bell, Art Harshbarger, John Corbin, William Hooper, Barry Corbin, and Harry Baker.

The oldest living member is William Wharton of Mapleton, who has been a member since 1899.

The Patriotic Order Sons of America is a patriotic organization, and its members have served in all the wars and military actions of the United States since the order was organized.

The lodge paid all expenses for the Mapleton Band's trip to the Huntingdon Centennial celebration in 1887. The Camp also participated by marching in the Centennial Parade in full dress regalia.

Martin Ketner

Penna. Railroad Station—Mapleton. Taken about 1915 to 1925. Note fences between tracks and oil lamp on left side of picture.

Courtesy of Cy Young

Old Railroad Station, note two tracks.

Courtesy of Gerald Heaster

Great Floods of the Juniata Valley

Great floods have occurred in the Juniata Valley on a number of occasions with great loss of property and some loss of life. Most notable of these were:

The Pumpkin Flood in November 1810.

The Big Break, Tuesday, June 19, 1838.

Friday, October 8, 1847.

Wednesday, July 16, 1851.

The Johnstown Flood, June 1, 1889, took the Vandevender Bridge.

Flood of 1894, took one span of the Mapleton Bridge.

St. Patrick's Day flood, March 17, 1936.

The last named flood was probably the most destructive ever experienced and is the most notable, because many of the people can still recall its effect on the community. With melting of heavy snows in the mountains, added to unusually heavy rainfall, the waters rose for two days carrying houses, barns, bridges and other property to destruction. The "Ten Arch" (Vandevender) P.R.R. Bridge withstood the flood as did also the P.G.S. Corp. truck bridge. Much floating debris such as buildings, broke up when it hit the Ten Arch. The Mapleton Bridge fell at about 1 a.m. on the morning of March 18. With slight variations in different localities, caused by physical changes in the river banks, the water was higher than during the Johnstown flood. All lines of communications with the outside world were destroyed and for a number of weeks the town had no electricity or telephone service.

St. Patrick's Day Flood of March 17, 1936. Taken from PRR tracks.

Gas Engines used for hauling sand rock into crusher. Below Penna. Glass Sand Corp. truck bridge. March 18, 1936.

Courtesy of Ralph N. Corbin

St. Patrick's Day Flood of March 17, 1936, Keystone Works of Pennsylvania Glass Sand Corporation.

Courtesy of Ralph N. Corbin

Shortly after the flood the Sand Corporation and the State Highway Department entered into an agreement whereby the State finished the approaches to the truck bridge and built a road from it to the Smith Valley road near the "Dugout" school house and the bridge was opened to the public. It was a number of months before the Mapleton Bridge was rebuilt. Dr. M. D. Campbell owned a boat and an outboard motor and used it extensively to ferry people across the Juniata below the Mapleton bridge piers where they parked their cars.

The State did not maintain a river gauge at Mapleton during this period. It was installed two or three years after the flood. Mrs. Ivy Buehanan has been in charge of it ever since it was built. Flood stage at Mapleton is now considered to be 21 feet. A number of photographs give some idea of the extent of the high water and of the havoc and destruction the '36 flood caused in our small community. Brass plates on the corner of the dwelling of Mrs. Blanche Gilbert and daughter, Ida indicate the depth of the water at this point on Main Street at the height of both the '89 and the '36 floods.

Water Damage to Joe Wilson home in St. Patrick's Day Flood of March 18, 1936. This building was once used as a warehouse for bonded whiskey, by the government, then loaded on boats, taken across the river and loaded on canal boats.

Courtesy of Ralph N. Corbin

St. Patrick's Day Flood, March 18, 1936

Courtesy of Clifton H. Montgomery

A. S. Buchanan's Service Station, St. Patrick's Day Flood, March 17, 1936. Sitting where Honor Roll and flagpole now stands.

Courtesy of A. Newton Parker

Main Street in Mapleton, St. Patrick's Day Flood of March 18, 1936.

Courtesy of A. Newton Parker

The Mapleton Item

History books have but little to record on the newspaper industry in Mapleton Borough, but there would be much to report if inhabitants of the town about seventy years ago were still alive to give the details.

Almost any town with a population of between 450 and 900 residents boasted of having a newspaper, and Mapleton was not to be outdone or outclassed by other municipalities. It is true the Philadelphia and Pittsburgh papers furnished the state and national news—stale as it was—in the decades before and after the turn of the century. The Mapleton Item furnished LOCAL news and that was what interested the Mapleton area folks.

The Mapleton Item was founded in 1889 by I. Newton Swope, and he continued as editor and publisher until his death. An 1889 report by N. W. Ayer & Sons, of New York, listing newspaper statistics, contains the following: 1890 population of Mapleton, 715; 1890 population of county, 35,-754; Mapleton Item: published Wednesday; Independent in politics; Founded in 1889; Circulation in 1899, 587; Subscription, $1 per year; 8 pages, size of page, 13 by 20 in. The 1918 report by N. W. Ayer & Sons shows only minor changes: Population of Mapleton in 1910, 752; population of the county, 38,304; circulation of Item, 576; Subscription price, $1 per year; size of paper, 8 pages, 11 by 18 inches.

Known employes of the Mapleton Item were Charles Swope, son of the founder; Charles Wertz, L. L. Parker, Charles M. Shore, Tillie (Neice) Heck, Maude (Barclay) Lackey, E. Blair Shore and Mrs. Claudia Speer.

The Item specialized in correspondence from communities in the area served by the newspaper: Beech Run, Knightsville, Smith Valley, Colfax, Calvin, Cassville, Saltillo, Three Springs, Mill Creek, Barneytown-Latta Grove, etc.

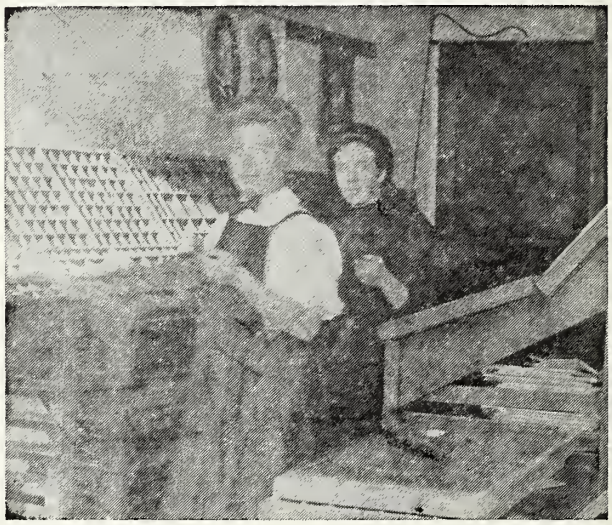
The Item was first published in the two-story frame building up Glendower Way, commonly known as the Louisa A. Dell property, opposite the Mapleton Swimming Pool today.

The equipment was a Chandler-Price job press, a George Washington hand press on which four pages of the paper could be printed at the same time, and several racks of lead type, composed of various type faces and sizes from 6 point to 72 point. Larger fonts of type were of wood.

At one time the Item operated a small stationery and postcard store in connection with the printing of the newspaper. Much of the income for the Item came from the legal notices, job work an dpolitical patronage coming from the courthouse in Huntingdon.

Following the construction of the Clairndon Hotel in Mapleton the Item plant was moved to the first floor of the hotel building—east end—and it continued to be published there until several buildings adjoining the hotel on the east were destroyed by fire and there was heavy damage to the Item plant. The printing plant was then moved to the Wible building, where the new First National Bank now stands. The plant was set up but the Item was never published at the site. The Item was purchased by the late Joseph F. Biddle, then publisher of the Semi-Weekly News of Huntingdon and its circulation list was combined with Mr. Biddle's newspaper, which is The Daily News of today. The plant was sold to various other printing establishments and what remained was sold for junk.

E. Blair Shore



Maude (Barclay) Lackey and Tillie (Neice) Heck at Mapleton Item Printing Shop . . . about 1909. Note Taft and running mate's pictures.

Courtesy of A. Newton Parker

Picture taken about 1910 showing, left to right: William Hooper, Maude (Barkley) Lackey, E. Blair Shore, L. L. Parker, Tillie (Neice) Heck.

Courtesy of Gerald Heaster

Bower Mowers Meat Market — Side track going to Glendower Sand Plant on left of picture.

Courtesy of Gerald Heaster

Main Street—Mapleton—Note PRR Station on right side of picture taken about 1908.

Courtesy of Gerald Heaster

Mapleton Community Band

The Mapleton Community Band was organized in the summer of 1880, under the name of "Mapleton Cornet Band" and later changed to its present name in 1950, and has been active ever since. Although at times the going has been rough, like any other organization, it took a faithful few to hold interest and keep it going.

The first band uniforms were acquired in 1882. They were a steel gray color trimmed in black. Suspended on either shoulder was a heavy cord epaulet of gold, and on the front of the cut-away coats there were three blazing rows of gold buttons. Hats worn by the band members were the fore-and-aft affairs referred to as "Admiral" hats.

Among the first members of the band were John A. Brumbaugh, I. N. Swope, P. M. Hooper, George H. Hooper, John Miller, J. M. McHugh, Henry Palmer, James Hooper and Willard Kelly.

On the organization committee were Harry H. Swope, George A. Rex, Silas H. Mickey, and R. C. Yocum.

Other men who joined the band in the decade following the organization and who contributed heavily to its progress were John A. Montgomery, B. Frank Moore, J. E. Corbin, Charles Swope, Charles H. Hooper, L. L. Parker, A. F. Parker, Joe Wilson, Frank Logan, James Taylor, Robert Brumbaugh, and his brother Jess, Hal Himes and Harry Hooper, Jr.

The first instructor-director was Scott Dunbar, formerly of Perry County. The next instructor was Elliot Robley, followed by David H. Wallet who served until 1922. In 1922, a Mapleton young man, Ralph N. Corbin took over as director-instructor and served unselfishly in this position for 28 years. In fact Corbin was still active in the band, having played a concert at Allensville on July 19, 1964, just one day prior to his death.

In the first years the band met in the old Rex Hall, which burned down in 1910, and after that they practiced at the Stubbs & Hooper undertaking parlor.

In 1911, the present band hall was built for a cost of $1,155 by W. H. Spangler and the band has been meeting there ever since. When the flu epidemic of 1918 broke out the Band Hall was suddenly converted into an emergency hospital. At one time the hospital had ten patients. Only one person, Gilbert Wagner, died at the hospital.

Among the ladies of the town who served in caring for the sick were Mrs. Elmer Bell, Prudence Parker, Claudia Speer, Martha Grady, and Mrs. Clinton Park. They worked in regular shifts, day and night, without pay. Prudence Rex, a sister of Miss Lizzie Wilson, was a registered nurse who did most of her nursing in Western Pennsylvania. She was at home between nursing calls when the flu epidemic broke out and cooked food for patients who were able to eat. John K. Gillam helped around the hospital doing the many extra chores that had to be done. John K. Gillam and another man whose name is not remembered, buried all of the waste daily along the bridge road. The hospital served until just one patient remained. He stayed overnight on the last day and was sent home the next morning. Water for the hospital was carried from Newton McCarl's home next door. Dr. Paul Maxwell was the attending doctor.

During the early 1920's home talent plays were the rage in our little town. A number of our local young people and married couples formed a troupe and put on a number of stage shows in the Band Hall for the benefit of the Band organization. Some of the local citizenry who participated were: Mr. & Mrs. Harry Hooper, Mr. & Mrs. Bower Myers, Ivy (Smith) Buchanan, Cloyd Buchanan, Mr. & Mrs. William Hooper, Ralph Corbin, Hazel Hack, Florence Oswalt, and Tillie Neice. John A. Montgomery was stage manager for many of the plays. The plays were well attended and created entertainment for a large portion of the town people. In addition to being staged in the Band Hall a number of the plays were taken to Milroy, Alexandria, Belleville, McVeytown and Shirleysburg.

During 1928, '29, '30 and '31, Mapleton had basketball games in the Band Hall, playing teams from Huntingdon, Mount Union, Petersburg, Lewistown and other nearby towns. Between 1919 and 1921 the shows of the "Chaupauqua Circuit" gave such shows as Mark Twain's Life Story, dances by island native dancers, etc. The Hall has been used for a polling of elections, private parties, teen age dances, the Lion's club annual Hallowe'en party and the Legion-Lions' children's Christmas party.

The present uniforms, a conservative black trimmed with white, were purchased in 1950.

The band membership of $1.00 per year is open to any musically inclined person, especially high school graduates who would like to participate and keep up their playing, upon leaving school.

Directors of the Band from 1950 through the present were J. Richard Burkholder, Herbert S. Williams, William Faust, William Prinz, and the present director is Mr. Marshall Spayd.

The band is active in many area parades, the local 30th of May parade, Hallowe'en parades in Mapleton, Huntingdon, Saltillo as well as three or four concerts each summer.

The Mapleton Community Band is one of the oldest self-supporting Community Bands in Pennsylvania, as well as being one of the few which have remained active.

Mrs. Trella Corbin

Mapleton Concert Band, taken in 1921 or 1922 at Liberty Park, Odd Fellows Picnic. Standing, left to right: Bower Myers, Abraham Speck, Frank Moore, Harry Hooper, Moss Hime Hooper, Harry Speck, William Rohrer, Eddie Smith, Roy Corbin, Fay Baker, A. Newton Parker, Peach Hooper, David Wallet, Raymond Barkley, Jesse Corbin, Joe Heaster, Russell Montgomery, Bud Rex, Frank Mattern, William Hooper, Paul Henneman, Paul Henderson. Kneeling, front row: Wilbur Fisher, Jack Hooper, Dorsey Moore, Ralph N. Corbin, Miles Corbin, Charlie Corbin, Lloyd Baker, Huey, John Montgomery, Clifton Montgomery, Carl Hooper, Clair Speck.

Courtesy of Ralph N. Corbin

Mapleton Cornet Band, first uniforms, about 1888. Standing, left to right: Unknown, James Hooper, Unknown, Unknown Jack Hooper, Unknown, P. M. Hooper, Luther Rex, Harrison Hooper, I. N. Swope, Unknown, Frank Wallet. Sitting, left to right: Unknown, Unknown, Unknown, Victor Rex, David Wallet, Jesse Brumbaugh.

The Mapleton Band Auxiliary

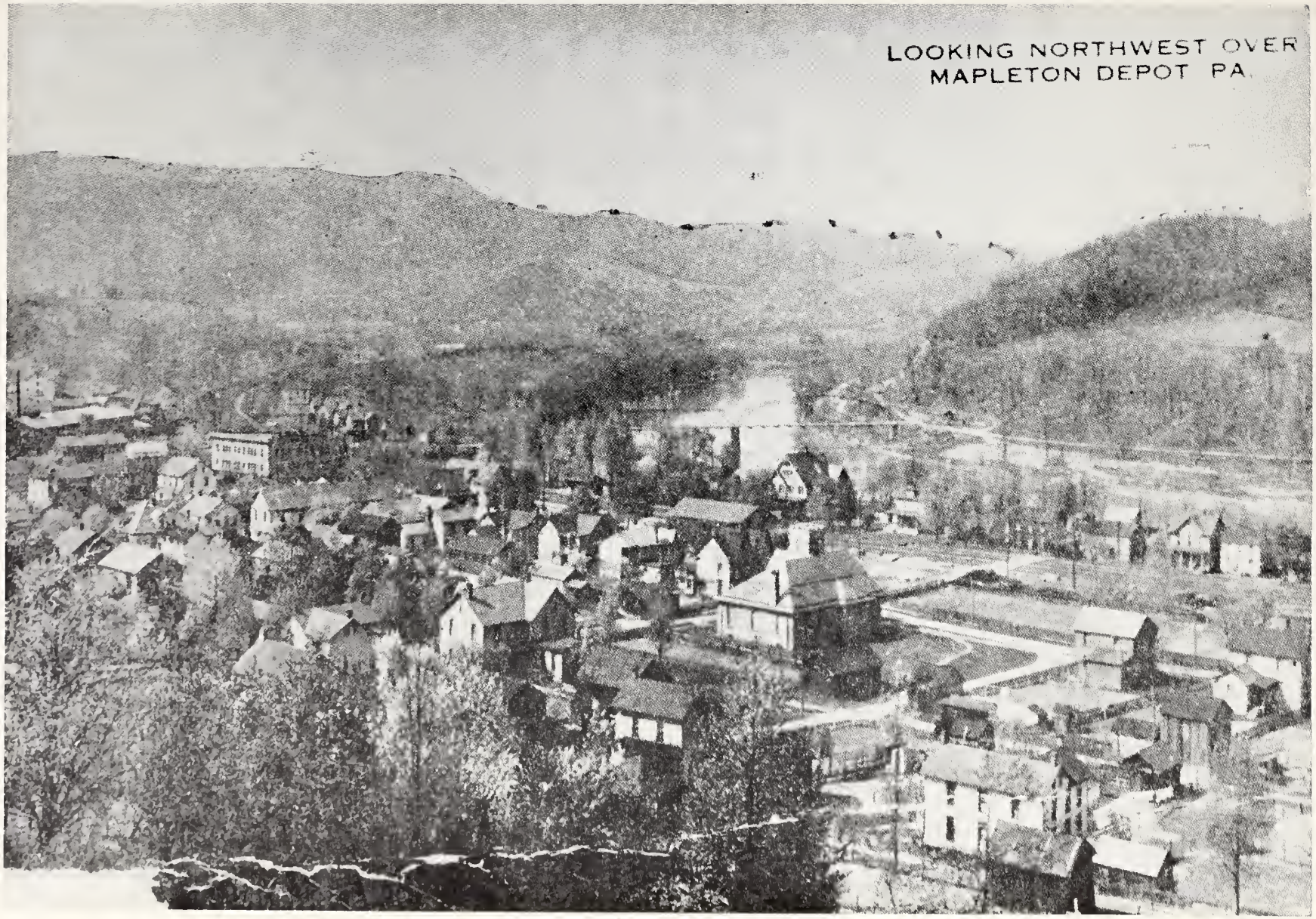
The Mapleton Band Auxiliary was formed and chartered in June of 1951. The purpose and aim of this organization is to assist financially and socially the Mapleton Band; to help promote civic appreciation of band music.

Any interested person is invited to join. Dues are $1.00 a year and meetings are held on the first Monday of each month.

The Auxiliary has been quite active through the years—having installed the kitchen in the band hall and furnished it; secured the new majorette hats and plumes; assisted financially in covering the hall with aluminum siding; supplied the new band banner in 1965 and have helped financially to retain an instructor-director for our band.

Trella Corbin

View of Mapleton Taken from Hotel Roof, about 1908. Note Presbyterian Church steeple.
Courtesy of A. Newton Parker



Courtesy of A. Newton Parker

The P. O. of A.

Patriotic Order of Americans organization in Mapleton Depot was organized by Jesse Corbin, and was instituted April 27, 1911.

There were sixty-seven (67) charter members. The organization now has twenty-three (23) members in good standing.

The first officers were: President, Miss Eunice McCarl; Secretary, Miss Olive Morgan; Financial Secretary, Charles Shore; Treasurer, A. M. Parker.

Present officers are: President, Miss Ella McHugh; Vice President, Mrs. Harry Baker; Financial & Recording Secretary, Mrs. Clifton Montgomery; Treasurer, Miss Ella McHugh.

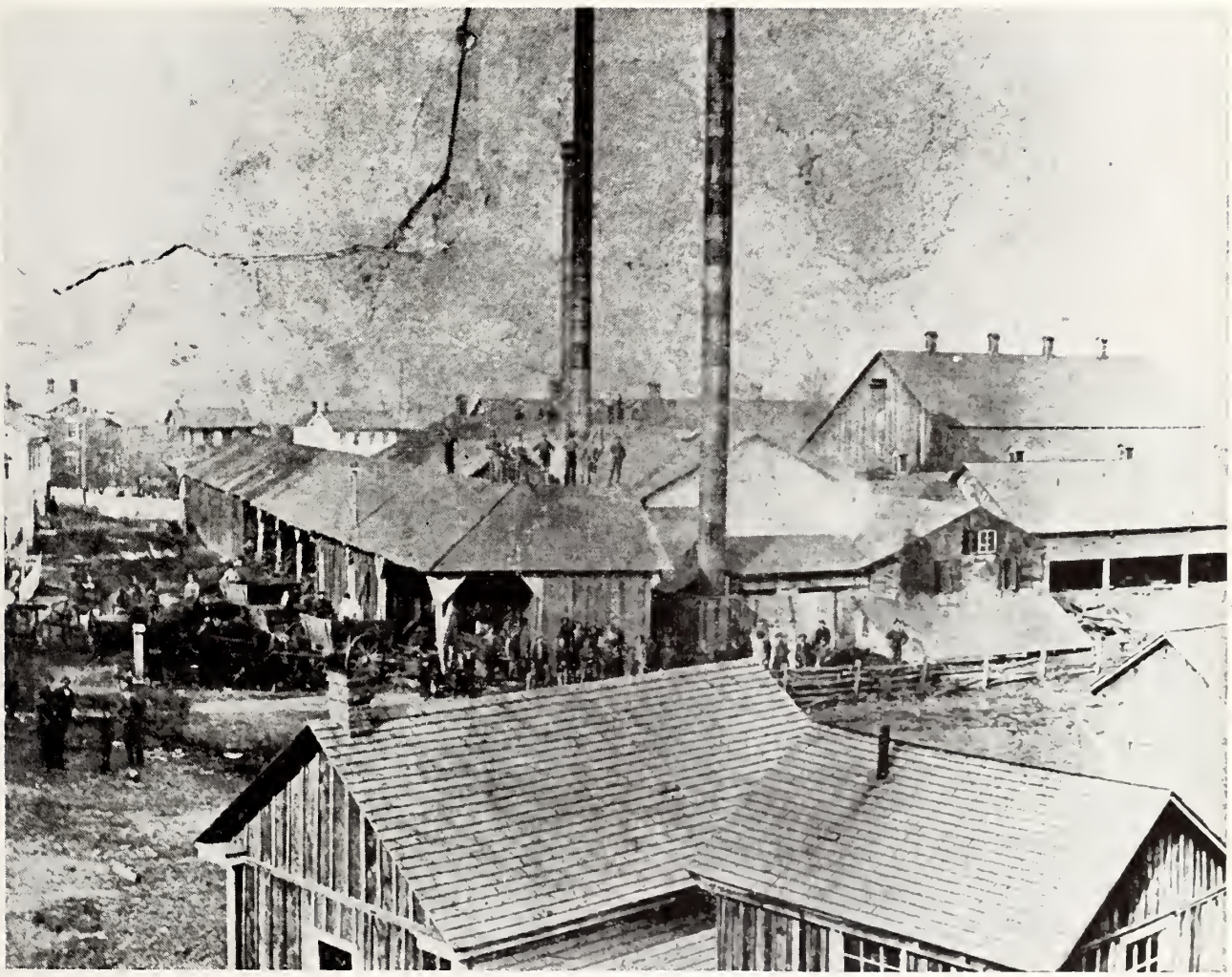
Mrs Martha Montgomery

P. O. of A. Lodge, picture taken May 30, 1911 at the I.O.O.F. Cemetery. Top row, left to right: Martha Bennett, Exie Grainey, Jennie Halk, Fannie Green, Loma Clouser, Virgie Moore, Ella McHugh, Lottie Hoffman, Emma Lamberson, Mrs. Dell. Bottom row, left to right: Georgie Wagner, Mary Brininger, Olie (Moore) Young, Nellie Hooper, Bertha Wise, Flora Wide, Clara (Dell) Prather, Belle Harshbarger, Beulah Bailey, Claire (Wagner) Dell.

Courtesy of Kennard Bailey

I. O. O. F.

The I.O.O.F. Hall in the center of town has been an important contributor ever since it was constructed. All of the town's lodges and fraternal organizations meet in the second floor hall. Centennial headquarters are presently located in the first floor store room. The Odd Fellows also established a community cemetery about a mile from town on the Smith Valley road. The Memorial Day parades used the Hall as a starting place for many years and the I.O.O.F. cemetery as its destination, stopping for final services at the United Brethren Cemetery on the way back into town. The organization has a decreased membership at present but is still active and financially healthy.



Bauman's Tannery — later Robinson's Tannery — built in late 1860's or early 1870's. Destroyed by flood of 1889.
Courtesy of Clifton H. Montgomery

Maple Glen Rebekah Lodge

Maple Glen Rebekah Lodge was instituted in August 29, 1910. Thirty-seven members were present when the charter was signed.

George Wright was the first candidate to be initiated. The Lodge was instituted by the state president of the Rebekah Assembly, Mrs. Dire, from Pittsburgh, Pa.

The following officers were installed: Noble Grand, Leona Miller; Vice Grand, Mary Wright; Secretary, Howard Barclay; Treasurer, William Stambaugh; Warden, Jennie Stambaugh; Conductor, Florence McMullen; Chaplain, Lizzie Hooper.

Florence McMullen is the only person living that signed the charter in August, 1910.

The Lodge has had only two treasurers since it was instituted. The first was William Stambaugh and the present one is Ella McHugh. To date the Lodge has forty-six paid-up members.

The Lodge has had six past district deputy presidents, namely: Mary Shore Henderson, Emma Lamberson, living past district presidents are: Laura Wise, Jessie M. Baker, Flora Earnest, and the present one Ella Mae Bailey.

The Lodge colors are pink and green. The colors are emblematic of steadfast friendship and eternal love. Lodge meetings are held the first and third Friday of each month.

The Past Noble Grands Club was formed in 1948. We are active in all parts of community activities. The Lodge has an 18 member Degree Team which has put on the work in all the Lodge's in Huntingdon county and has also travelled to Lewistown to put on the Degree work.

The Rebekah Creed is as follows:

R is for the Righteous in the way we ought to live.

E as in the Effort of love and wisdom that we give.

B stands for Beautiful of the teachings we understand.

E again we have the E. It's eternal like drops of water and grains of sand.

K begins the word for Kindness that we offer to help relieve.

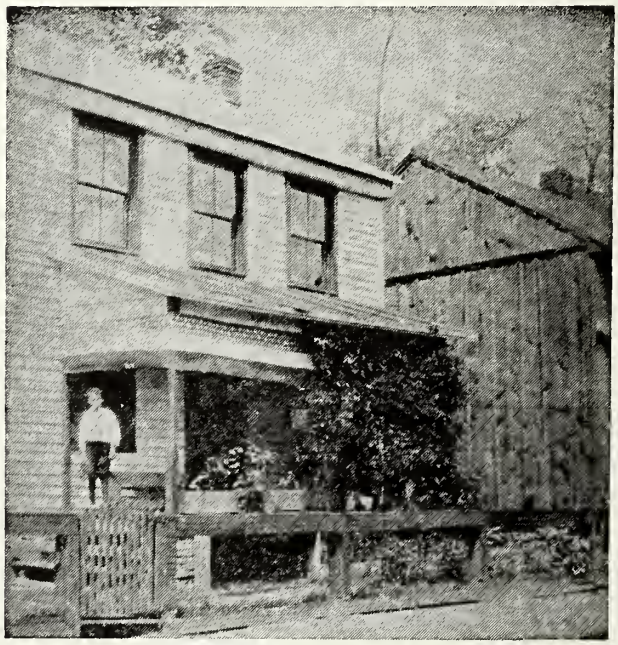
A in the word Abide for truth we must believe.

H for the Handclasp in friendship that means so much to you and me.

Put them all together they spell the name Rebekah. The finest fraternity of them all. United we stand, divided we fall.

Jessie M. Baker, Sec.

Adam Miller Dell (Blacksmith) at work in his shop, 1915.
Courtesy of Ralph N. Corbin



One of the first houses built in Mapleton — built in 1856. Residence of Gerald Heaster.
Courtesy of Gerald Heaster

History of American Legion

A BRIEF HISTORY AND SOME HIGHLIGHTS OF THE AMERICAN LEGION IN MAPLETON

In January of 1925 a group of World War I veterans got together and decided to form an American Legion Post in Mapleton. A Charter was received from National Headquarters. The newly formed post was known as the Corner-DeMario Post No. 322 of Mapleton. The meetings were held in such places as the I.O.O.F. Hall, the Band Hall, and Harry Sherr's store. By mid-summer of 1925 the post was very active. At this time the ladies were invited to a meeting for the purpose of organizing the Ladies Auxiliary. In June of 1925 a wagon was purchased to be used for funerals. The purchase price was $10.00.

December 1925 the Governor's office sent the post a five (5) volume history of The 28th Division. Since most of the veterans were members of the Division this history was very much cherished.

Also in December 1925 a committee was appointed to see about the Pennsylvania Glass Sand Company's office located at the south end of the Mapleton river bridge. This building was bought for $250 (P.O.S. of A. donated $150 to help buy this). This building was then called the Legion Building. Their meetings were then held at this place. In the summer of 1931 the Legion building was moved from the end of the river bridge to a plot of ground owned by the Mapleton Boro. A. Wayne Steel used his truck and trailor to move the building. His charge was $6.20 for the hauling and the permit. This bill was paid by the Boro Council. The building was then turned over to the Boro Council for their use with the reservation that the Legion could use it at no charge. After the Boro took possession of this building it was then called Town Hall.

On May 27, 1935 the Corner-DeMario Post No. 322 ceased having meetings.

On November 18, 1945, a group of World War I and II veterans met in the I.O.O.F. Hall for the purpose of organizing a new Legion Post for Mapleton. This Post was formed and a Charter granted from National Headquarters.

The new Post was to be known as Mapleton American Legion Post No. 322. In the spring of 1946 the property known as the old Hatfield place located on Railroad Street was purchased from Mr. Anderson Dell for $3200. On July 8, 1946 the Post held its first meeting in the new home. Since that time much hard work and a lot of money has made our Post Home one of the best in this area. In December of 1946 we held a Christmas party for Mapleton children. March 1947 the honor roll committee of our community turned over to the Post the honor roll plus $200 for the upkeep.

April 1947, the Post sponsored a milk program for the first four grades of the Mapleton school. September 1947 the Post pledged $1000 to help finance a swimming pool and playground for the Mapleton area. This pledge was paid the following month. November 1947, plans were being made by the Post to have a Christmas party for the children.

The Lions Club of our community asked to help sponsor this party. The offer was accepted by the Post and each year since 1947 these two organizations have co-sponsored the annual Christmas party.

Also in December 1947 the Post made donations to all the needy of the area plus a basket of flowers for each Gold-Star Mother of which we have seven.

Beginning the first part of 1948 our Post started donating to the Scotland School. Our Post has donated each year since that time.

February 1948 the State Hospital at Elizabethtown requested blood donors for one of our town boys who was undergoing treatment at that hospital. Donors were sent down and all expenses were paid by the Post.

Starting the spring of 1948 the Legion Post sponsored the Mapleton baseball team. The Post has sponsored the team each year since 1948. March 1948 the mortgage on our Post Home was paid in full.

April 14, 1948 one of our Comrades (Paul Anderson) who paid the supreme sacrifice in World War II was returned to this country and buried at Gettysburg. A number from our Post attended the funeral at Gettysburg.

April 1948 the Post sponsored a junior baseball team in the Mount Union City League, also donated to the Mill Creek ball team. In May 1948, we bought flags for the Girl Scouts and Brownies and bought camping equipment for the Boy Scouts of our community. December 1948 we purchased flags for the railroad school.

March 1949 we purchased a new flag for the Mill Creek Honor Roll. Also in the spring of 1949 we were making arrangements to replace our Honor Roll with a stone and bronze plaque. This new honor roll was dedicated Labor Day 1949. October 1949 the Post received a letter from the Mapleton Boro Council thanking them for their assistance in the matter of purchasing the ball field and park on the north side of the river oppo-

site Mapleton. This ground was purchased from the Harbison-Walker Refractories Co.

In 1950 the Legion paid the life guards' wages for the community swimming pool and donated $100 to Mapleton Boro Council. In 1951 the Lions Club of Mapleton requested the Legion to take over the sponsorship of the Boy Scouts. This request was granted. Also in 1951 the Legion had a basketball court black-topped at the playground. This work was done by the Clair M. Love Co., at a cost of $1450. This along with 2 basketballs, backboards and nets and softball equipment was a donation from the Legion to the playground.

This same summer a merade wheel was purchased and installed for the smaller children. This also was a gift from the Legion. All of these things were formally turned over to the Mapleton Boro on July 5, 1951. December 1951 the Lions Club asked permission to place a Christmas tree at the Honor Roll. This was granted. Since that time the Honor Roll area has been decorated each Christmas by the Lions and Legion. January 1952 we donated $400 to the Mapleton Band to help buy a new furnace for the band hall. Also in 1952 we had a new speaker's stand built at the I.O.O.F. Cemetery at a cost of $68.41. March 1955 Mrs. M. D. Campbell presented to the Legion Post a flag with a star for each service man from our area. May 1956 we purchased two flags for the Mapleton Boro Council. December 1956 the Legion helped the Lions sponsor the Christmas lighting contest. We have been co-sponsoring this contest each Christmas since 1956. The summer of 1957 we sent two local boys to the Keystone Boys Camp with all expenses paid by the Legion Post. This has been continued each year since 1957. Also in the summer of 1957 we purchased a new diving board for the swimming pool at a cost of $184.20. This was installed and given to the pool as a gift. We also donated $50 to the Mount Union Booster Club to help purchase an electric score board for the Mount Union High School football field. March 1958 we donated $100 to the swimming pool and purchased all new flags for the new Mapleton Area Elementary School. June 1958 we started

Military Funeral of Jimmy McHugh passing under Pine Arch over Scrub Run Bridge. John Himes, Seward Coder (on wagon), William Rohrer, Shafter Skipper and Charles Roof. July 23, 1941.

Courtesy of Gerald Heaster

sponsoring a milk program for the school for Retarded Children at Kistler, Pa. This program has been sponsored each year since that time. May 1959 we donated $100 to the swimming pool. May 1960 we donated $200 to the swimming pool. May 1960 Mapleton was starting a Little League baseball for the area. We donated them $140 to help get started. This team did get started and has been very rewarding for young and old alike. April 1961 the Lions and Legion co-sponsored a Cub-pack troop. May 1961 we donated $100 to the Captain Jack High School Band, which was raising money for a trip to Atlantic City. June 1961 we donated $50 to the Mill Creek Little League. March 1962 the swimming pool committee needed to borrow some money for necessary work. The Post was a co-signer with the swimming pool committee for $2,500. May 1962 the light at the walk-way subway back of Parker's Store was removed by the railroad company. The Legion had a light installed. July 1962 the swimming pool committee wanted to have a chicken barbecue to raise money. The Legion bought the chickens at a cost of $220.15 and gave the swimming pool committee permission to use their kitchen to prepare side dishes for the barbeque.

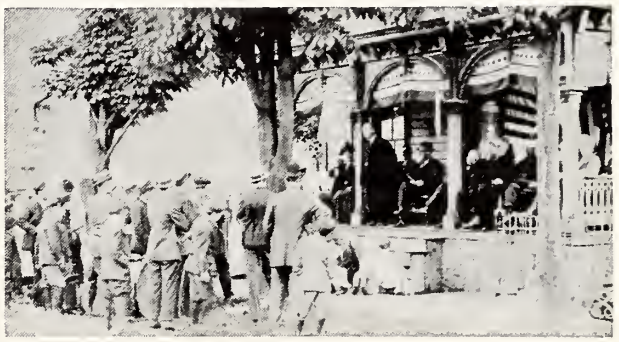
October 1963 the Legion made known that the ban on Bible reading in our schools was not favored by them.

December 1963 we donated to the needy of our community and also made a donation for a gift for Mr. Miles Corbin who is the principal of the Mapleton Area Elementary school. The teen club of Mapleton requested that we help them to have a teen-age New Year's Eve dance. This was carried out and each New Year's Eve since we have helped them with this cause.

The spring of 1964 one of our local boys was a patient in the Danville hospital for a very serious operation. This boy not only received monetary assistance but also the good wishes and prayers of our Post. This boy has since recovered and is doing very well. Also the spring of 1964 our Boro was organizing a committee for this Centennial. This Post had a representative present to help draw up the By-Laws.

This Post secured a large copy of the Declaration of Independence. This was framed by Elwood Park at a cost of $60. We gave this to the Mapleton school. The school was very much pleased with the gift. May 1964 we made a donation to the Fire Company to assist them in having a hoagie sale. We also made a donation to the victims of the Alaskan earthquake. August 1964 we sponsored a bowling team in the Mount Union League. Also in 1964 we sponsored film for the Captain Jack football games.

We also made a donation ($100) to the Mapleton Band to help them with improving the Band Hall. January 1965 we donated ($100) to the fire fund in Mapleton. Later in the spring we donated ($50) for playground equipment. 1965 we donated ($100) to the Fire Company. Also donated to the Huntingdon County Child Welfare and the Tuberculosis Society. February 1966 a flag that has flown over the nation's Capitol was given to us by Congressman J. Irvin Whalley along with a certificate stating that it had flown over the Capitol. This flag was given to the Mapleton Elementary School. March 1966 we pledged ($150) to the Mapleton Swimming pool to help build a bathhouse. We are paying this at $25 per month.



Last Memorial Day Program held by G.A.R. — May 30, 1914, at the present home of Mrs. Dorthea Wible. I. N. Swope is the speaker. Note Methodist Church in upper left.

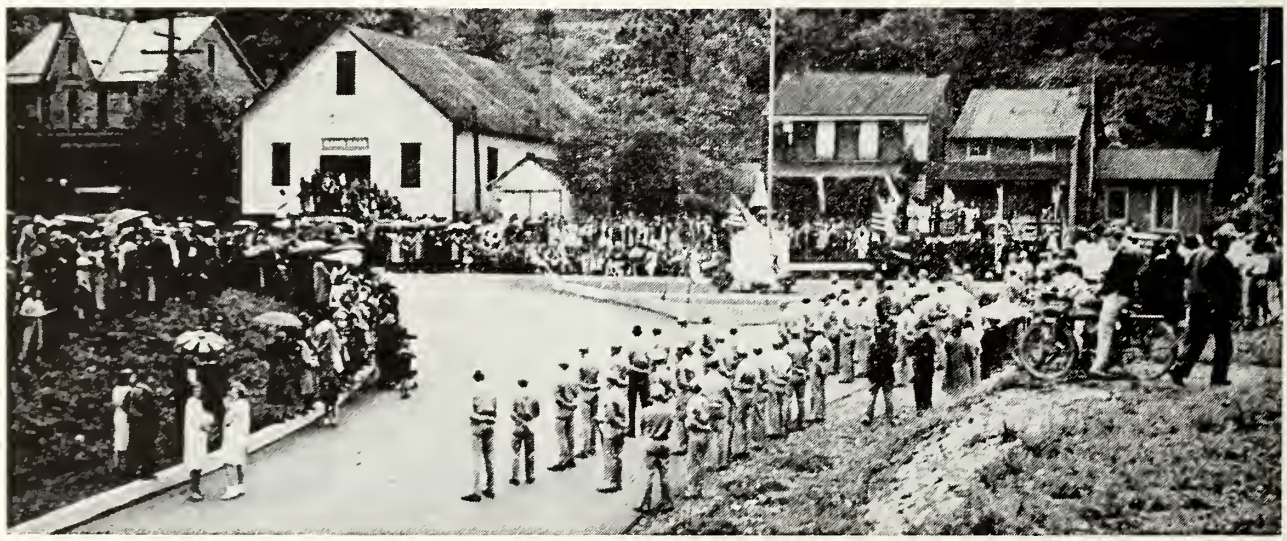
Courtesy of A. Newton Parker

The speakers for Memorial Day 1966 were the Honorable James E. VanZandt and the Rev. Kennard Foster. VanZandt spoke at Mapleton I.O.O.F. Cemetery and Foster at Bowman's Chapel Cemetery. April 1966 this Post and the Lions Club of our community decided to co-sponsor sending the 6th grade from the Mapleton Elementary School to the annual Shrine circus in Altoona, Pa. It was brought to our attention that the Mapleton Methodist Church needs a new flag. The Golden Rule Class (older women) decided to buy the flag. It was asked if they could buy it through the Legion. We have ordered the flag and will donate it to the church if they will accept it. If not we will sell it to them at cost. We have received a letter of recognition from Headquarters for 100 per cent membership. Some of the causes we have donated to are as follows:

Mapleton Fire Disaster Fund
Swimming pool and playground
Mapleton Band
Mount Union High School Band
Mapleton Ball Team
Mount Union Junior Baseball League
Mapleton Little League
Mount Union Little League
Mapleton Boro Council
Mapleton Fire Company
Needy of the Area
Retarded School at Kistler
Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts
Brownies and Cubs
Scotland School
Presbyterian Church
Red Cross
March of Dimes
Huntingdon County Tubereulosis Society
Huntingdon County Library
Altoona VA Hospital
Captain Jack Ilium
Mill Creek Youth Center
Mapleton Community Chorus
Salvation Army
Huntingdon County Crippled Children
Muscular Dystrophy
Hospital Charity Ball
Fire Funds
Captain Jack Booster Club

Our Post maintains a marching unit, color guard and a firing squad. We furnish the color guard for any parade in Mapleton and have participated in parades in various places. We have always held military funerals at any time and any place when requested. We of the present Legion Post of Mapleton sincerely hope that this brief history will enlighten many as to some of the good we have tried to bestow upon our community, state and nation.

Herman Arnold
American Legion Post No. 322
Mapleton Depot, Pa.



Unveiling of Honor Roll Tablet, Sunday, May 30, 1943. Taken from PRR underpass.
Courtesy of Ralph N. Corbin

Mapleton American Legion Auxiliary

The Auxiliary to the Mapleton American Legion Post 322, was organized October 25, 1946 by Mrs. John Woodcock, District Director, of Chambersburg. There were fifty-five (55) charter members. Officers were President, Mrs. Anna Dell Barclay; 1st vice president, Mrs. Cecil Bell; 2nd vice president, Mrs. Agatha DeMario; Secretary, Mrs. Clifton Montgomery; Treasurer, Miss Mabel O'Connor; Historian, Mrs. Elwood Watson; Chaplain, Mrs. Frank Mattern; Sergeant-at-arms, Mrs. Fredric Craig.

Meetings are held the 3rd Monday of each month in the Post Home.

Present membership is eighty-four (84) members.

Present officers are President, Mrs. Leonard Wagner; 1st Vice President, Mrs. Harry Baker; 2nd Vice President, Mrs. Samuel Laird; Secretary, Mrs. Clifton Montgomery; Treasurer, Mrs. Kennard Bailey; Historian, Mrs. Minerva Coder; Chaplain, Mrs. Zurie Wakefield; Sergeant-at-Arms, Miss Cleo Wakefield.

Martha Montgomery

Memorial Day Parade, May 30, 1908, coming down Main Street.

Courtesy of A. Newton Parker

Memorial Day Services at E.U.B. Cemetery, May 30, 1908.
Courtesy of A. Newton Parker

Pine arch over bridge on Scrub Run for Military Funeral of World War I soldier, 1922.

Courtesy of Ralph N. Corbin

History of Mapleton Lions Club

The Mapleton Lions Club — an associate member of Lions International, a world-wide organization— was issued a Charter May 7, 1947.

The Mapleton Lions Club was sponsored by the Huntingdon Lions Club under the supervision of Lester Garman, a member of long standing in the parent club.

The first organizational meeting took place in January of that year with only a few men interested but by April, 20 men had made application for membership and an organization was formed with Walter W. Wible, now deceased, elected as the first president. By May 7 we had 26 members and were the proud possessor of a Charter issued by Lions International.

The total slate of officers for the first full year were as follows: President, Walter W. Wible; 1st V.P., Wilber E. Dell; 2nd V.P., Harry J. McMullen; 3rd V.P., Cecil E. Bell; Lion Tamer, Clinton H. Dell; Tail Twister, Carl H. Dell; Sec.-Treas., Robert E. Parker; Directors, 1 year, Melvin L. Irvin and Vernon W. Dell; Directors, 2 years, Ira E. McCarl and W. Dean McCarty. Others included on the Charter were Ira F. Rex, Claude Dell, J. Frank Mattern, Guy F. Spencer, Vance David, George Booth, Vernon W. Anderson, Walter H. Andrews, Jr., Charles F. Brumbaugh, Dorsey Bowman, Walter E. Hooper, George Ritter, Earl Wagner, J. Ted Myers and Albertice S. Buchanan.

We feel our club has been strong and successful through the years only because of a strong leadership and hard work on the part of the past presidents and wish to recognize each one — W. W. Wible, 1947-1948; W. E. Dell, 1948-1949; Harry McMullen, 1949-1950; C. E. Bell, 1950-1951; Vernon Dell, 1951-1952; W. Dean McCarty, 1952-1953; Ira McCarl, 1953-1954; Vern Bell, 1954-55; W. H. Andrews, Jr., 1955-1956; Ray McMullen, 1956-1957; Norman Ernest, 1957-1958; L. Park Andrews, 1958-1959; E. I. Coder, 1959-1960; T. Eugene Bailey, 1960-1961; David T. Halk, Sr., 1961-1962; Paul Herring, 1962-1963; L. Park Andrews, 1963-1964; David T. Halk, Sr., 1964-1965; Max Hooper, 1965-1966.

Our club has been saddened through the years by the death of the following members— Dorsey Bowman, George Booth, Harry McMullen, Landis Himes, Brinton E. Dell, Walter Wible and Guy F. Spencer.

Charter members still active in the club are Walter H. Andrews, Jr., Cecil E. Bell, Clinton H. Dell, Wilber E. Dell, Walter Hooper, J. Frank Mattern, W. Dean McCarty and Earl Wagner. Members who have joined the club since the close of the charter in 1947, and are still active are L. Park Andrews, Vern Bell, Kenneth E. Beeler, John K. Benson, Kennard E. Bailey, E. I. Coder, Irvin Coder, Terry Clevenger, Norman Ernest, Pete Giordano, David T. Halk, Sr., Max Hooper, Leroy Heaster, Ray McMullen, Edward Parks, Sherwood Steel, Jerry L. Wise, and William Hagans.

In the beginning of our club the main activities were confined to contributions to local charitable organizations, the purchase of eye glasses for needy individuals and many other public services were rendered.

In 1949 we sponsored the first Hallowe'en Parade and Party—a project which has through the years provided entertainment for the youngsters of all ages. We have attracted many people, both spectators and mummers and the party has always proved very successful.

In January, 1950, we introduced Lionism to a group of interested men in the Mill Creek area and by May of that year another new service organization was organized. This club has proven to be very capable and has served their area very well. Two of our charter members, Vance David and George Ritter transferred to the newly-formed club. David being their first president. This club, known as the Captain Jack Lions Club, has flourished and serves their community in a very noteworthy manner.

In the early 1950's the Mapleton club started to sell Easter and Memorial Day flowers — a new service to our community badly needed by those who had no means of transportation to go elsewhere—and in 1961 we held our first auction. These two financing projects are supported very well by our local area citizens—as are all our projects. For this we are most grateful.

Our club sponsored a Flower and Garden Contest for several years and to this added a Harvest Festival with a large array of flower and garden items as well as home handy work such as quilts, doilies and many other items made in local homes by our youth as well as adults.

In 1953 we initiated a Football Trophy and Banquet Nite—at which time, annually, we entertain all our local football players, their coaches and the parents of all graduating players, presenting to the graduating players a Football Trophy. This affair has proven to be most rewarding.

From 1953 to 1955 the Lions Club sponsored a Christmas Lighting Contest in the Mapleton area and in 1947 started to co-sponsor with the local American Legion Post 322 a Christmas Party for the local area children. In 1956 a special Community Lighting Contest Committee was formed and

was financed by the two organizations as is the annual Christmas Party—each organization now sharing this expense equally. This effort has been very gratifying to both organizations—being a highlight in our community in this season of the year.

Our annual contributions go to various organized county agencies—The Heart Fund, Cancer Society, Child Welfare Agency, Tuberculosis and Health Society; local contributions going to the Swimming Pool Committee, Fire Company, Community Band, the baseball team and various others as they come up during the year.

Our club contributes annually to the Northeast Pennsylvania Lions Eye Bank, Inc., The Pennsylvania Lions Sight Conservation and Eye Research Foundation, Inc., and The Beacon Lodge Camp for the Blind located in the Newton Hamilton area along the Juniata River. This camp, located centrally in Pennsylvania, provides a retreat for 125 blind or visually handicapped guests per week throughout the summer months and is open to all comers regardless of race, creed or color, both male and female, children and adults. The camp employes are a very carefully selected staff, approved by the Pennsylvania Department of Public Institutions. A 4-room dispensary staffed by a trained nurse is available for those who need it, many recreation areas are available and separate housing facilities for children and adults.

For the Lions in Pennsylvania, support of this camp is a must in their budget as new improvements are accomplished annually. Sight conservation is the objective of all Lions clubs—we have supplied an average of three pairs of glasses a year to individuals where the financial need is justified.

Our overall aim is to give dedicated service to our community at all times; worthy projects have received approximately $30,000 from this club since our organization.

Wilber Dell

This picture taken prior to 1911—first building on bottom of picture was a grist mill and later a blacksmith shop; second building was a storehouse and the long building with high stack was Juniata White Sand Co.

Courtesy of A. Newton Parker

Mapleton Evangelical United Brethren Church

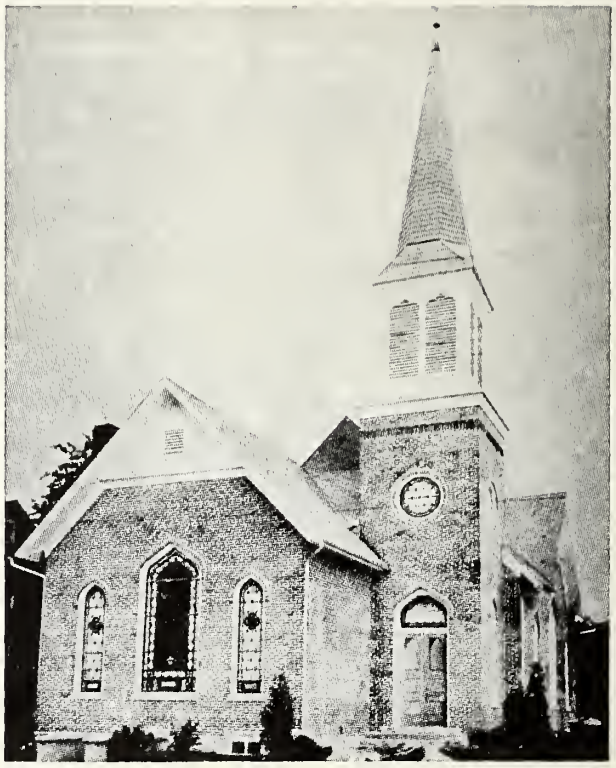
In 1852 circuit rider Rev. Isaiah Potter, a home missionary of the United Brethren Church, came to this area. He began a small citadel of learning in Clear Ridge Gap known as Corbin log-school house. Soon a meeting for the spiritually hungry people of this locality was called. Under the leadership of Mr. Potter this congregation grew to meet the needs and challenges of the fast growing community (now Mapleton) which increased from three homes in 1858 to 389 people in 1870.

Meetings continued in little school houses until 1861. The membership increased to 40 and conditions demanded a church be built to accommodate the growth. In October, 1862, a one-story, plank-stripped church building was dedicated. This building was used until November 5, 1893. In this period of 31 years the witness of the congregation and the growth of the town naturally resulted in a steady increase in church membership. Therefore, more room was needed for a place to worship. This responsibility was recognized and resulted in the erection of the present church structure at a cost of $4,000. This place of worship was dedicated November 19, 1893. One of the 113 members in 1893 was Mrs. Celia Baker who continues to be an active member today.

One year after the turn of the century the need for a church parsonage was realized. The ground at the south end of the church was acquired and at a congregational meeting on April 28, 1912 the subject of building a parsonage was decided unanimously by motion. The eight room structure was completed that summer.

The congregation continued to increase in number. By 1917 the church membership was 160 and the Sunday School was 120. Ten years later it was evident that the Sunday School had outgrown its capacity and that more room was necessary to separate the classes for better teaching. Therefore, an announcement was made by the Superintendent, Mr. C. H. Dell, that a meeting of the men and boys would be held at the close of school. A group of 15 gathered and without much discussion it was agreed to excavate under the church building for a basement. No time was wasted. The next evening 25 men and boys reported for work. The work progressed rapidly at first, but because of several difficulties the complete project was not completed until 1930.

Besides these major building projects, repairs such as painting, wiring, flooring, paneling and new equipment added to the upkeep and atmosphere of the church building and parsonage.



E. U. B. Church (Sunday, August 31, 1952)
Courtesy of Ralph N. Corbin

Besides the expenses for such projects the Mapleton church also financially supported its pastor from 1900 on. Before 1900 very little money was used, but the pastors were well provided with the necessities of everyday life. In 1901 the salary was $225 for the year. In 1924 it was $1200. In 1952 the Mapleton Charge (Mapleton, Ryde, and Wayne Churches) paid a salary of $2800. The present salary is $4700.

After November 1946 the United Brethren Church, as a result of a merger with the Evangelical Church, became part of a new denomination called the Evangelical United Brethren Church. This also led to a merger of the conferences. The Mapleton Charge is within the Western Pennsylvania Conference. The Mapleton congregation has done and continues to do its share in the financial support of the total church's program of evangelism, missions, Christian education, social action, and stewardship.

Through various groups within the congregation, the Mapleton church continued to provide for the spiritual growth of the people in the com-

munity. Through the years evangelistic services were held and well attended. The church and junior choirs and the men's chorus led in the inspirational singing within worship services. The weekly prayer service provided a period in the week when persons could come and personally share their Christian concerns with one another through prayer and Bible study. The Ladies Aid, now the Women's Society of World Service, E.U.B. Men, Youth Fellowship, and children's programs all contributed to the common task of the church.

This work continues today as the congregation now works with its 49th pastor.

The following pastors have served within the past 114 years:

1852 — Isaiah Potter, M. Spangler; 1861 — Jack Hartsock, Isaiah Potter, Jack Hartsock, D. Shirk, D. Shearer, P. O'Hare, J. A. Clem, S. S. Canagie, M. P. Doyle, L. R. Jones, W. A. Jackson, J. M. Smith; 1879 — E. A. Zeek, J. F. Tallhelm, T. P. Orner, M. O. Lane, T. P. Orner, C. W. Wassen; 1889 — W. Cramer; 1890 — A. Day; 1892 — A. W. Maxwell; 1895 — B. J. Hummell; 1897 — R. S. Woodward; 1900 — B. C. Shaw; 1901 — R. S. Woodward; 1902 — R. Jamison; 1903 — W. F. Gilbert; 1905 — H. S. Seilhamer; 1906 — Mark G. Holtzman; 1907 — T. H. McLeod; 1908 — G. R. Alban; 1910 — G. A. Sparks; 1911 — D. Barshinger (1 month); 1912 — H. B. Ritter; 1917 — C. H. Rhodes; 1919 — H. C. Kotler; 1920 — James A. Mills; 1924 — J. C. Moses; 1928 — H. H. Hummell; 1933 — Earl C. Bateman; 1935 — J. J. Thompson; 1942 — E. E. Dunkelberger; 1946 — James M. Strohm; 1948 — Charles F. Miller; 1957 — Robert G. Callihan; 1962 — Donald L. Matthews; 1965 — Barry L. Lewis.

Today the Mapleton Evangelical United Brethren Church with a membership of 250 and a Sunday Church School enrollment of 327 continues the work begun here over 100 years ago — to obey the commandments of Christ, to make him known to all men that his love may rule in the lives of all men.

Rev. Barry L. Lewis

Memorial Day Parade, May 30, 1908, coming down Main Street.

Courtesy of Cy Young

Fourth of July Parade, 1909, coming down Main Street.

Courtesy of A. Newton Parker

A History of Mapleton Methodist Church

In 1859 there was a class organized in Mapleton Depot, consisting of John Hamilton, leader, Joseph Melcher and wife, Elizabeth Miller, Catherine Brumbaugh, John Brumbaugh, Alfred Brumbaugh, Mary Bauman, Wilhelmina Rex, and J. S. Henderson. The place of worship was a schoolhouse located in Smith Valley. No regular preaching was had there until 1860, when this became a regular appointment of the Cassville circuit. In 1865 it became a part of the Mount Union circuit. The congregation then moved to a school house on Callow Hill Street in Mapleton. Services continued to be held in this school house until 1871, when a church edifice was erected. This was a wooden building, with a seating capacity of two hundred, erected where the present parsonage now stands. The church had two stoves for heating and the men sat on the right side and the women sat on the left side. The congregation consisted of 95 members.

In 1875 it became a part of the West Huntingdon Charge, now 15th Street Methodist Church in Huntingdon, Pa. Then in 1892 the present Mapleton-Mill Creek Charge was formed.

The present church building was made of white Medina stone which was hauled from a quarry east of Mapleton. The trimmings are of grey limestone from the quarry on the north side of the Juniata River. The windows, gothic style, were made by Marcus Brothers of Philadelphia, Pa. The pews were made by the Cincinnati Seating Co. The auditorium was orginally lighted by a sixteen-burner Bailey reflector. The pulpit furniture was brought from the old church, which stood on the site of the present parsonage.

The church was erected by Josiah C. Hall of Huntingdon, Pa. at a cost of $5,000. This did not include the pews which cost $1,600 or the cost of the stone and excavating, which were largely contributed. The entire cost of the church was paid for or subscribed before the end of the dedication service.

The building of the church marked the end of a long struggle on the part of the congregation to secure a more suitable house of worship. The first ground was broken in 1900 by Rev. Treverton and Charles Swope. However, work on the building was delayed for a time. On May 6, 1902, the congregation decided to build a stone church, and on July 4, 1902, the work of excavating was begun by Mr. A. M. Dell. The first stone was laid in the footing course by Mr. Anderson Wagner, August 5, 1902. On Friday, September 5, 1902, the first stone was laid in the belt course by David and Samuel Gearhart. The belt course and most of the arch stone were cut by Cornelius Picket and D. M. Gearhart. Most of the other stones were dressed by Mr. Wagner. On Sunday, September 28, 1902, the cornerstone was laid by the Revs. B. B. Hamline, M. L. Smith and C. W. Boyner. The church was dedicated Sunday morning, August 9, 1903 by the Revs. Forbes, Grey and Ake.

Mapleton Methodist Church

In 1953 the present church was remodeled inside. Men and women of the church helped to remove the old plaster from the walls. The walls were replastered, the floor repaired and the interior of the church was painted at a cost of $1,697.93.

The same year a Fiftieth Anniversary was held in the church commemorating the fiftieth year of the present church building, and the reopening of the Sanctuary in the connection with the repairs that were completed on the church.

The present congregation numbers 172 members. A full program of activities includes an active Church School, Youth Fellowship, W.S.C.S. and Worship Program.

The present pastor is the Rev. Clyde W. Beard, who at present is a second year student at Wesley Theological Seminary, Washington, D.C.

Vernon Anderson

Methodist Church
(prior to 1902)
Courtesy of Vernon Anderson

The Mapleton Presbyterian Church

Presbyterian Church (About 1912)
Courtesy of A. Newton Parker

The Presbyterian Church of Mapleton was organized May 3, 1867 by Rev. B. E. Collins of Shirleysburg, Huntingdon County, Pa., and Samuel T. Brown of Huntingdon. The committee was appointed by the Huntingdon Presbytery at which time Matthew F. Campbell and Benjamin F. Kauffman were elected and ordained elders. Rev. Collins having preached eight years prior to the organization of the church, continued to preach until January 14, 1872. The full length of his ministry in Mapleton was 13 years 8 months.

The following is a list of members at the time of organization: James Alexandria, Matthew F. Campbell, Daniel P. Kauffman, Sophia Kauffman, John Gayton, Susanna Oathwait, Ellen I. Gettys, Jame Donaldson, Benjamin Kauffman, Marietta Kauffman, Nancy Kauffman, Anne E. Gayton, R. Oathwait.

In March 1872, by request of the congregation, the Rev. S. W. Pomeroy held evangelistic services and twelve new members were added to the list. Down through the years, the membership increased and decreased, as their work determined where they had to live.

In October 1887, a congregational meeting was held and unanimously voted to have the church incorporated in the name of the Mapleton Presbyterian Congregation. A Charter of Incorporation of Mapleton Presbyterian Congregation was granted by the Court of Huntingdon County, December 1887 term, and recorded in the recorder's office in Huntingdon on the 16th day of December, 1887.

Signers for the Incorporation were: W. H. Rex, A. W. Swope, Samuel Hatfield, Jr., V. M. McCarthy, B. F. Baker, W. W. Wright, W. H. Barkley, John D. Boring, T. M. Wood, Elmer E. Bell.

In the early part of the year of 1889, it was decided to enlarge the church by building 18 feet to the front which was the vestibule section which had a steeple with a weathervane on top. Besides building more on front, there were to be new windows, a cellar, and a ceiling to be finished in hardwood, new seats, new pulpit, in fact a new church. These changes were completed and the church was dedicated free of dept on a Sabbath morning in September 1889.

Around 1908, a new Sunday School and kitchen addition was made to the back of the church. About 1910, the steeple was struck by lightning. The weathervane and steeple were never replaced again. Then in 1924 while Rev. Chalmers Goshorn was paster, new pews were installed in the church.

Pasters down through the years were:

Rev. B. E. Collins (organizer) to 1872

Rev. William Prideaux — 1872-1882

Rev. McNight Williamson — 1883

Rev. George Elliott — 1884

Rev. D. F. Campbell — 1885-1901

Rev. Harvey Koehler — 1901-1905

Rev. H. G. Clair — 1905-1907

Rev. E. A. Snook — 1907-1912

Rev. Howard Varner — 1912-1916

Rev. Walter P. Boardman — 1916-1920

Rev. M. B. Houck — 1920-1923

Rev. Chalmers H. Goshorn — 1923-1930

Rev. C. K. France — 1930-1941

Rev. Carl C. Gray — 1941-1944

From 1944, the church was supplied by college students until 1959 when Harvey S. Wilson filled the pulpit until the present pastor Rev. Boaz O. Smith took over in 1964 and has filled it till the present time.

Officers of the church at this time are: Rev. Boaz Smith, Pastor; Elders and Trustees — Mrs. Mary Rex, Cecil E. Bell, Kennard Bailey, Paul Wakefield, Sheldon Coons, Jr.; Clerk of Sessions, Mrs. Hazel Bell.

Esther Corcelius

First National Bank of Mapleton

The First National Bank of Mapleton was organized during the summer of 1918 and chartered on September 18, 1918.

The doors of the bank were first opened on December 16, 1918 in the Clairndon Hotel Building.

Bruce Yocum (an uncle of F. Bruce Yocum), M. D. Campbell, M.D., and B. Frank Godard hatched the idea. They later associated themselves with Myron McClain and Elba S. Chilcott. It was the concensus of opinion that this venture would not prove profitable, even stockholders said they did not care if they ever received a dividend, that it was the convenience of a bank that was wanted and needed. This has been proven altogether different. For each $110 invested in one share of stock in this bank $806.30 in dividends has been received and by stock dividends now owns 60 shares of stock selling at $35 to $50 and is worth a minimum of $2,100.

The first board of directors was composed of Bruce Yocum, President; M. D. Campbell, Vice President; B. Frank Godard, Secretary; Elba S. Chilcott, David W. Heefner, and D. Frank McConaughy.

Others who have also served on the board are: Landis E. Himes, 1923-1954; Jesse Wible, 1925-1947; Benjamin R. Faust, 1930-1954; Willis G. Dell, 1943-1954; Walter W. Wible, 1947-1963.

The present Board of Directors is J. F. Mattern, President; Ellis A. Pheasant, Vice President; Harry M. Metz, Secretary; Walter H. Andrews, Jr., Vance David, J. Bland Clark, Dale W. Miller.

The first employe of the bank was J. Frank Mattern. Present employes are: J. F. Mattern, President; John M. Diffenderfer, Exec. Vice President; Mary S. McCarty, Cashier; Arlene R. Simcox, Ass't. Cashier; Stanley D. Williams, Ass't. Cashier and Branch Manager; Esther P. Chilcote, Teller, R. Irene Grissinger, Teller; Leona M. Park, Teller; Grace Westover, Manager, Allensville Office and Melissa Shaver.

Opened Mill Creek Drive-In Bank January 16, 1957, first drive-in in this county.

Opened Allensville Office November 6, 1966.

July 1962 purchased and remodeled L. Park Andrews grocery store building and moved into it July 21, 1962.

Comparative statements of assets covering almost fifty years:

December 31, 1918 — $38,199.07

December 31, 1928 — $338.438.54

December 31, 1938 — $307,912.88

December 31, 1948 — $980,461.53

December 31, 1958 — $2,330,203.57

April 25, 1966 — $4,103,569.13

Holdup — two. Mattern, 1932; Querry, 1936.

The first depositor was Mrs. Claudia Speer. It was reported that she was waiting at the door of the bank before daylight on the day of the opening. Next in line was Ira Fay Rex. David B. Miller received Certificate Deposit No. 1 and Samuel P. Pheasant Certificate No. 2 both dated December 16, 1918, the day of the opening.

For a period of over 10 years this bank was just about 1|10 the size of the largest bank in this county. Now we are larger by nearly a million dollars than that bank was at that time.

One payday soon after the opening of the bank and before the management was fully acquainted with the needs of the community on payday, this bank was probably the lowest in cash any bank ever was and still met all requests for cash. (That was a thrilling experience). At the close of the day there was less than $300 in cash and most of that was in coin. This presented no problem for the next day's business, because we could always have cash delivered about an hour before opening time in the morning.

Employes who have worked in the bank are: Anne E. Stubbs, Robert V. Querry, Robert F. Mattern (extra only), Gloria Lamberson, Donald E. Mattern (extra only), Isabel Shoop, Lillian Joy Greenland and Sonny Joe Crotsley.

J. F. Mattern

History of Fire Company

Friday evening, May 13, 1921 at 8 o'clock about 200 citizens of Mapleton, with some visiting firemen from Mount Union and Huntingdon assembled in the band hall for the purpose of organizing a fire company for Mapleton. John A. Port, chief of the Huntingdon Fire Company was elected temporary chairman and in a few well chosen remarks outlined the work to be done to effect an organization and the services that such a company would be able to render. Brief addresses were made by a number of the visitors and also by the home people who were especially interested in organizing a company.

There had been much discussion with respect to organizing a company at this place for some time and the boosters of the project at last succeeded in calling a meeting and bringing together a number of the visitors from the two big Huntingdon County towns, Huntingdon and Mount Union, and our people feel very grateful to the visitors for the assistance they rendered in the organization that was effected the same evening. It shows a friendly feeling which the good people of Mapleton appreciate. They have been more than kind in times of fire and have saved the people of Mapleton many dollars worth of property by the promptness with which they responded to calls for help at times when fires were burning our property. The new company is fortunate indeed in having these two companies so near to help Mapleton's newly organized fire company. President John K. Gillam, of the Borough Council, was present at the meeting and assured the company the loyal support of Council.

After the preliminaries a call was made for volunteers, when the following signified their assent to become charter members and signed the roll. Charles O'Connor, Bower A. Myers, Earl Wagner, Lee Wittig, H. L. McHugh, C. W. Querry, George Young, Walter Rohm, Harry Hooper, B. E. Dell, Chas. M. Shore, Chas. Andrews, H. R. Barclay, R. N. Truax, Jesse Wible, J. F. Mattern, F. B. Yocum, Shafter Skipper, D. H. B. Norris, M. L. Skipper, John Himes, Arthur Heaster, Chester Harpster, John R. Henderson, Roy Hooper, R. N. Corbin, R. F. O'Conner, Lee O'Connor, James D. McHugh, E. Blair Shore, H. G. Bailey, William Roher, James Kyper, Dr. E. P. Simpson, Jesse E. Corbin, and Samuel Bennett.

The following officers were nominated and elected. President, Jesse Wible; Vice President, H. R. Barclay; Secretary, Charles M. Shore; Financial Secretary, H. L. McHugh; treasurer, J. F. Mattern; Chief, C. C. O'Connor; Asst. Chief, Earl Wagner; Foreman, B. A. Myers; 1st Asst. Foreman, David Norris; 2nd Asst. Foreman, Walter Rohm; Trustees, C. W. Querry (3 yrs.); B. F. Yocum (2 yrs); R. N. Corbin (1 yr.).

Various committees were appointed and the last Monday night of each month was set as the regular meeting night.

The first piece of equipment that the Company had was a hand drawn hose cart. It was pulled to fires by hand or behind a car or truck. Later the firemen built a home-made fire truck with many hours of hard work going into it. This truck was then housed in the old barn on the property of J. F. Mattern. In 1941 the Fire Company purchased a Stutz pumper and hose truck from the Mount Union Fire Company. It was also housed in the barn until 1940 when the Council dedicated a new firehall to the firemen, which is still in use today.

In 1948, the firemen purchased a new White Fire Truck, built by Howe Manufacturing Company, builders of fire fighting equipment.

In 1959 the Auxiliary and firemen built a kitchen onto the firehall. The Auxiliary has served many fine meals from there since then.

In 1960 the pump on the White Truck was broken and it was necessary for the Company to purchase another truck to keep the town protected from fire. A 1941 American LaFrance pumper was purchased from the Everett Fire Co.

The Company then had the White truck repaired and has since then been serving the community fire protection, with two trucks.

The Fire Company has on order now a new fire truck which will be one of the finest pieces of equipment in the County. It will be delivered in the fall of this year, 1966.

The Mapleton Fire Company Auxiliary

The Auxiliary to the Mapleton Fire Company, organized August 1939 with forty (40) members.

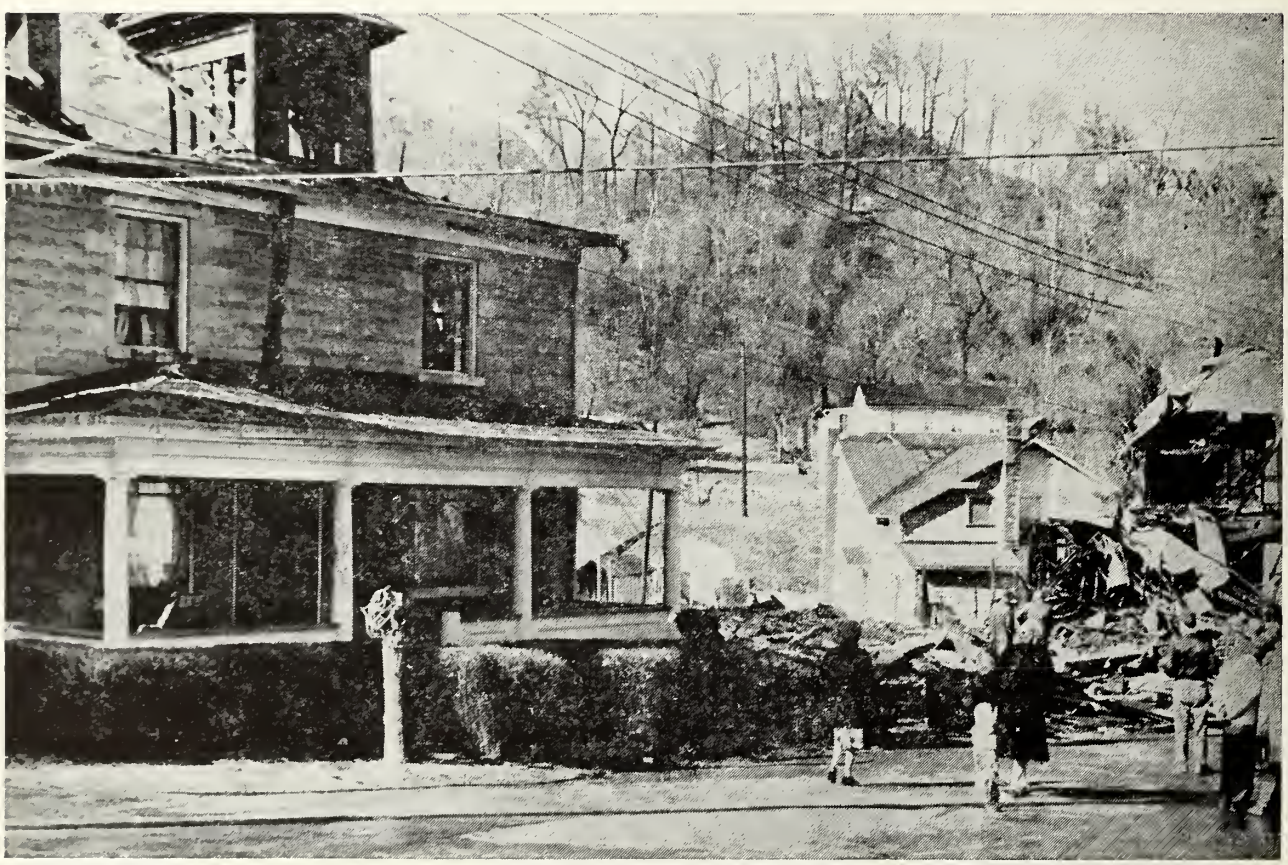
President, Mrs. Lawrence Andrews; Secretary, Mrs. Anna Dell Barclay.

The Auxiliary obtained a charter on July 13, 1964.

Meetings are held on the third Tuesday of each month.

Present officers are: President, Mrs. Arthur Heaster; Vice President, Mrs. Merrill Rohrer; Secretary, Mrs. John Young; Treasurer, Mrs. Merrill Wise. The 1966 membership is fifty (50) members.

Mrs. Martha Montgomery



Frank Mattern House; Eugene Anderson House and Vern Bell Houses leveled and Mrs. Samuel Bennett House on right, rear view of Mrs. Maratha Kyler's House. January 31, 1962.

Courtesy of Buddy Kyler

Who Did Write "God Bless America"?

A native of Mapleton, Marion Samuel Cree, spent the last 17 years of his life in a losing battle attempting to prove that he was the original author of the song that now ranks with the National Anthem in all-time popularity in the U.S.A.

Cree died in 1957 but his claim has been perpetuated in the Mapleton I.O.O.F. Cemetery in the form of a large marble tablet 3 feet by 6 feet in size on which his "God Bless Americea" is cut. The slab covers his grave while a much smaller headstone reads: Marion Samuel Cree, Chauffeur 1|C, 462nd Aero Squadron, 1895-1957.

Realizing that he had a serious heart condition and that he was running short of funds and time in his battle over rights to "God Bless Americea" Cree visited Mapleton prior to his death and made arrangements for his burial in his home town cemetery. He conferred with Walter Wible, Sr., a Mapleton merchant, now deceased, and related the story about the song. He also expressed hope that he'd be able to prove his ease and that the Mapleton Cemetery would beeome famous as the burial plaee of the author of "God Bless America."

Marion Samuel Cree was born in Mapleton, a son of William and Emma (Robley) Cree. His paternal grandparents were Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Cree, who are buried at Shade Gap. His maternal grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Elliot Robley are interred at Mapleton.

Mr. Cree often sang his song "God Bless Americea" in the Jessop Steel Company, near Washington, Pennsylvania where he worked. He was gifted as a singer and a writer of songs and poems, but his pride and joy was his "God Bless Americea."

One day there was an advertisement in the paper concerning a nationwide search for a new national anthem. He submitted his song, "God Bless America."

It was some weeks later in 1940, when Cree went to work one morning that his fellow employes told him Kate Smith had introduced his song the night before on her radio program. "God Bless Americea" was a hit at once and continued for a long time as one of radio's hit tunes except for a period of time when it was off the air due to litigation started by Cree.

The verses have been changed, but the chorus is the same except for a few words.

Mr. Cree's only son, Marion M., a veteran of World War II, inherited some of his father's song writing ability. While on his deathbed in the Veterans Administration hospital at Aspinwall, he collaborated with his father in writing the song "My Mother."

Will time prove that Marion Samuel Cree wrote "God Bless Americea?" Many of us here in Mapleton feel that he did, and the slab in the I.O.O.F. Cemetery will always be a reminder of the person who wrote the original "God Bless America."

Marion Samuel Cree—has left his footprints on the "Sands of Time."

Esther Cornelius

The basketball court is now located at the location shown in this picture. Scrub Run was moved to the base of the far hill when the swimming pool and playground was built. Willow tree at upper left is midway between swimming pool and basketball court—August 17, 1936. Carl Dell, Barry Corbin, Eve (Kyler) Hooper, Kennard Foster, Mark Corbin, Joe Dell (with broken jaw), Buddy Kyler and Ronald Corbin.

Courtesy of Ralph N. Corbin

Swimming Pool and Playground

The Scrub Gap area of the Borough, the central part of town, was a waste land of about two acres. It was barren land except for a small section called "the island" where the children played various games such as: Hoppy go, caddy, jumping the creek, marble shooting, etc. This very rough and unsightly ground was selected as a site for a new swimming pool and playground. At the same time, the area was cleaned of trees and brush. Scrub Gap was relocated and leveled by shovels, graders, many men and boys. The writer conceived the idea of building a swimming pool and playground for the people of the town. After discussing the plan with the Pennsylvania Glass Sand Corporation officers, their assistance was assured which made possible the beginning of the project. This was begun about the year 1943 during World War II, and it was completed July 4, 1946, free of debt, and dedicated to the people of Mapleton.

Permission for the property was requested and at a regular meeting of the Borough Council, after full and complete discussion, approval was given.

Plans were drawn up by the Mac Africa Engineering Co., and work commenced on the plans. Mr. Steck Turbett, one of the company foremen, and his gang of eight men, were assigned to the ground work of grading and digging out the hole. Anderson B. Dell, our carpenter foreman, was the man to handle the building of the pool. The design was rather difficult to carry out and it required much study of the blueprints. The work was finally accomplished according to the original plans. This required two years and many days' work. Andy was finally so enthused, he worked his vacation one summer as a gift to the job. The fence was the last thing to be put in before the pool could be opened. This was finally rushed from Philadelphia July 3 about dark. Mr. E. O. Banker of Lewistown, Pennsylvania, donated the first diving board.

Several citizens helped in many ways. Contributions of money, labor, etc., as well as help from Harbison-Walker Refractories Co., General Refractories Co., and North American Refractories Co., of Mount Union were greatly appreciated.

Mr. Stanley Park, labor foreman of the Keystone Plant had charge of digging the drain line ditch and placing the eight inch terra-cotta tiles in place. All the joints were cemented. Mr. Harry Free, pipe foreman, was placed in charge of laying the various sizes of pipe for this job. He did an excellent job. Many of the leading mechanics of the plant worked on the pool project to bring it to a successful conclusion.

Mapleton Community Swimming Pool, July, 1952.
Courtesy of Ralph N. Corbin

About five or six years ago, a filtering system was required by the State Department of Health. This became quite a project, but it adds much to the safe operation of the pool. Chlorine was used from the beginning to purify the water. It was first done by hand, now it is done mechanically.

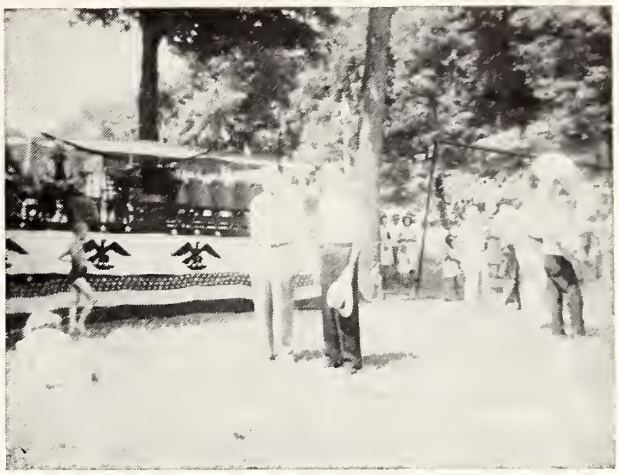
The year 1966 will see further improvements made to this pool by the addition of a new bath house, with showers, toilet and all modern facilities. The men of the town, along with the women, boys and girls, have put forth great efforts to do an excellent job. "Flick" Fisher, Ray McMullen, Mark Corbin and many others are working hard to get this finished in time for the centennial.

Persons also contributed to the improvement of the surrounding playground. Dr. M. D. Campbell and Andy Dell sowed the grass for the entire play area. The local American Legion, upon returning from the war, installed a sliding board, merry-go-round, and a macadam basketball court. This playground is in use daily by the young people of all ages, and is a great source of pleasure.

At the dedication ceremony, the Mapleton Band under the direction of Ralph N. Corbin played many musical selections.

The total cost of these improvements was between 20 and 25 thousand dollars. But we feel it is worth all this to our people.

C. H. Dell



Dedication of Swimming Pool, July 4, 1946.
On left: C. H. Dell, right: Anderson B. Dell

Presbyterian Ladies Aid, 1925. Front row, left to right: Mrs. Elizabeth Hurtzler, Mrs. Bessie Hack, Mrs. Ann Stubbs Morningstar, Miss Eleanor Hooper, Miss Annie Buchanan, Mrs. H. O. Andrews. Second row, left to right: Mrs. Harry Bailey, Mrs. Edward Dysart, Mrs. Howard Stubbs, Mrs. James Buchanan, Mrs. Elmer Bell, Mrs. Charles G. Shoop. Back row, left to right: Mrs. Esther Hooper, Mrs. John Lotz, Mrs. James Hooper, Mrs. O. B. Donnely.

Courtesy of William Hagens

Union Township

Union Township was set off from Hopewell Township in June 1791. It then included all that which now comprises Todd, Cass, and Carbon Townships. Union Township lies to the south of the center of Huntingdon County. It is separated from Henderson and Brady Townships by the Juniata river, Shirley Township bounds it on the southeast and Penn and Juniata Townships on the northwest. Todd and Cass Townships constitute its southern boundary. Jacks Mountain is its southeastern border and Terrace Mountain the northwestern border. Running from the northeast to the southwest between these two mountains is Clear Ridge and the Sideling Hill Mountain, dividing the area into three valleys.

Trough Creek Valley is bounded on the west by Terrace Mountain and on the east by Sideling Hill Mountain. Through this valley runs Trough Creek in a southwesterly direction. It flows through the Gap in Terrace Mountain at Paradise Furnace, enters the Raystown Branch and is discharged into the Juniata within one mile of its source, making a meandering journey of forty-five miles.

Smith Valley is bounded on the west by Sideling Hill Mountain and on the east by Clear Ridge. It is drained by Smith Valley creek that begins near the hard road that crosses Sideling Hill into Cassville and empties into the Juniata near the old Railroad School building northwest of Mapleton.

Hares Valley is bounded on the west by Clear Ridge and on the east by Jacks Mountain. It is drained by the Hares Valley creek whose source is near the "Summit" in the southern part of the valley. The stream enters the Juniata at the northwestern Mapleton Borough line.

Jacks Mountain lies generally within the 2,000 feet above sea level range. However, at the Butler's Knob fire tower the elevation is 2360 feet. At a point on Sideling Hill Mountain where the Cassville road crosses over, the elevation is in excess of 1500 feet above sea level.

Union Townships was settled almost entirely by immigrants from Maryland. Listed among the early settlers are: Smith, Dell, Wright, Chilcott, Dean, Mierley, Pheasant, and Miller families along with many others.

The Hares Valley Grist Mill was built in the early 1820's by John Chilcott and Jacob Nisson. Sawmills were numerous in the early days, most of them being operated by water power until the coming of the portable steam boiler and engine. Near Mapleton large deposits of sand rock have made quarrying a profitable industry for nearly a century.

The population in 1850 was 631. In 1960 it was 830.

The Harmony Methodist Protestant Chapel was organized in 1833 in Trough Creek Valley. The leading members included Jesse Wright, M.D., G. W. Hazzard, Z. Pheasant. The first minister to serve this church was the Rev. Hugh Doyle who served part of the year 1833 and the above mentioned Dr. Wright who completed the term. It is now an active Church of God congregation.

The Hares Valley Methodist Protestant Chapel was organized in 1842 and first met in a school house in Smith Valley. The leading members included William Smith, Eliel Smith, J. Smith and Maley Smith. The chapel was built in 1855 by A. W. Swope and was located about four miles south of Mapleton in Hares Valley at Stony Point. It was still in existence in 1883 but as of today all traces of its location have disappeared.

The village of Calvin in Union Township was named after Honorable Samuel Calvin of Hollidaysburg. In 1883 it consisted of 7 houses, a post office, one church, one store and a blacksmith shop.

A post office was located at Colfax near the upper end of Trough Creek Valley sometime prior to the 1880's. It was closed some years ago.

Thelma Wright

Beech Run Church of The Brethren

The church at Beech Run traces its beginning from a group of adherers who settled in the valley during the latter half of the last century. William Spanogle took a special interest in the spiritual welfare of this group. Meetings were held in the Lincoln School house and members were added. In 1879 John Shope was given liberty to ask concurrence of the church in building a meeting house at or near the Lincoln School house in Hares Valley. The folowing summer a frame house 32' x 36' known as the Beech Run Church was ereeted about three miles from Mapleton. In September of that year James Quinter dedicated the church and Benjamin F. Raneh of Altoona ministered to the congregation, more or less regularly for nearly three years.

In 1928 there were approximately 16 members and by the end of 1939 the membership had risen to 54. In 1940 the church was remodeled, new seats, a furnace, electricity, and carpeting installed. The exterior front was remodeled in 1945. By 1952 the membership had grown to 103. A bell tower and vestibule was built in 1952 and on August 17 the vestibule was dedicated to the memory of Mrs. Helen (Rowe) Banks and her five small children who had perished in a terrible fire. In 1953 Brother and Sister Raymond Smith of Blacklog Valley accepted the call to serve the church. Additional class rooms were built during 1954 and were dedicated on September 26 of that year. By action of the District Conference in the fall of 1955 on a petition by the Beech Run congregation, the church became a separate congregation and no longer a member of the Aughwick charge.

The most recent project which began in the spring of 1965 is the installation of ceiling tiles, new pews, and paneling in the auditorium and Sunday School rooms adjacent to it. New stained glass windows were also installed. This work was completed early this spring.

At this time the membership has grown to 151, and the Smiths who have served us faithfully for the past 12 years continue to work with us.

James E. Rowe

Presbyterian Sunday School Picnic at Riverside Park—about 1915. Note old Band Shell for concerts.
Courtesy of Mrs. Esther Hooper

The Calvin Methodist Church

Huntingdon County — Union Township — Village of Calvin.

Original Name: Bland Methodist Episcopal Chapel, a part of the Cassville Circuit.

Frame edifice erected 1851, seating capacity 250.

Society existed long before this date and held services in the school house and private homes. Those mentioned are: Jesse Wright and William Pheasant. Clergymen serving the B.M.E.C. were: Geo. Berkstresser, G. T. Gray, Hugh Lynn, James G. Coleman, T. J. Brown, J. D. Moore, Cambridge Graham, Thomas Greenley, R. E. Kelly, D. B. McCloskey, John Guss, J. W. Leekey, M. McKindless, S. A. Creveling, A. W. Deeker, G. W. Dunlap, T. F. McLure, E. Shoemaker, W. M. Meninger.

In 1884 this building was torn down and a new church was built near the original site. Specifications: 34x54 ft., plus vestibule, bell tower and steeple, stone foundation, no basement, 3-brick wall, metal roof, stained glass windows, interior wall plastered, with wainscoating, ceiling plastered, wood floor, lighting-oil lamps, heating-two stoves.

Improvements from time to time: metal ceiling, elevated floor, two different coal furnaces. First electric light, 32 volt Delco; wall to wall carpet; redecorating several times; landscaping.

By the year 1961 we were in need of more room, so it was decided to make three classrooms and furnace room in basement.

The men of the church and community worked one night a week for 14 weeks on the excavating. The ladies served refreshments. Specifications: block retaining wall inside the original wall, acoustical ceiling; concrete floor. Also — new inside stairway, new side entrance to basement, new oil fired furnace, folding doors.

At present, the society is considering installation of wall to wall carpet in basement. The purchase of a new piano or electric organ is also being considered.

An order has been placed for 100 new Methodist Hymnals.

In January, 1966, a Children's department was organized and is functioning very well.

The Church has an active Woman's Society of Christian Service, Mid-Week Bible Study, Mixed Choir — Youth & Adults, Church School each Sunday, Regular Worship Every Other Sunday.

Church membership at present is 105; Church School Membership is 157.

Clergymen serving the Church since 1884* are: William Marcros, Adams, Glass, Stien, Robert Tressler, Samuel Strain, J. S. Phillips, Alfred Cox, J. J. Reeser, Troutman, Thomas Gibson, Posten, Ezra Park, Merril Long, William Rissmiller, Rayburn Fritz, Joseph A. Wagner, George H. Knox, John A. Hoover, William Phillips, Bruce Cleaver, John Colpetzer, Samuel Kissel, Wayne Richards, Associate pastor to Richards: Merril Bortner, Rev. Donald Peregoy served until July 1, 1966. The new pastor is Rev. Delbert W. Wasser.

*Not necessarily in chronological order.

Compiled by Clair Colbert

The Mapleton Water Company

Incorporated October 11, 1906

In the first decade of the twentieth century, a small group of prominent citizens decided to build an improvement in the borough that would better the living conditions of its inhabitants: a water system. The incorporators of this project were I. N. Swope, H. H. Swope, Dr. J. G. Spangler, Benjamin O'Connor, John G. Gillam, A. B. Gillam, and John K. Gillam. A reservoir was built at the east end of the borough at the foot of Jacks Mountain near where Mr. and Mrs. Merl Rorer now live. Pipe lines were laid up Main Street to Scrub Run, from the Methodist church up Church Street to Spring Street. From Church Street out Reservoir Street and down Grant Street to where Ira Rex now resides. All of Railroad Street was served to the Wilson property. The water was of excellent quality and of sufficient quantity for its demands. It served this part of the borough well for a number of years.

In 1928 C. T. and C. W. Gilbert and their mother purchased the majority of the stock and proceeded to operate same. After the death of Carl T. Gilbert in August, 1957, the business was offered for sale to the Mapleton Borough Water Works. At that time the borough company officials were not interested. Early in 1964 however, negotiations were initiated between the two companies resulting in the purchase of the entire stock and equipment and land of the Mapleton Water Company, Inc. by the Mapleton Borough Water Works for $500. The equipment, etc., purchased at this time was a Fairbanks Morse electric pump, a drilled well, reservoir and springs.

Actually the Mapleton Water Co., Inc., had ceased to operate by early 1962, the Borough plant supplying water service for the entire town at that date.

Ida Gilbert

The Mapleton Borough Water Company

In the spring of 1906, I. Newton Swope, a son of A. W. Swope, a member of one of the oldest families of Mapleton, built a dam in Scrub Run about one mile south of town and laid a water line into the Borough. He then formed the Jacks Mountain Water Company which began supplying the citizens of Mapleton with mountain water. One of the main reasons for this project was the need of power to operate the printing presses of the Mapleton Item, of which I. Newton Swope was the owner. From stories handed down through the years, the citizens were slow to have the new water put in their homes, and their wells discontinued. Mr. Swope continued to operate the Water Company until his death, after which time the Borough of Mapleton purchased the Jacks Mountain Water Company through a bond issue and changed the name to the Mapleton Borough Water Works, the name it still bears.

A. Newton Parker

Patrons' List

Mr. & Mrs. George Aldstadt (Cordie Grainey)
Mr. & Mrs. Vernon W. Anderson, Linda & Jean
Mr. & Mrs. Samuel R. Andrews
Mr. & Mrs. Walter H. Andrews, Jr.
Mr. & Mrs. James Ardrey & Jimmie
Celia Baker
Mr. & Mrs. Harry E. Ballard (Ann Young)
Robert, Shirley and Loren Barclay
Mrs. Alice D. Bell
Mr. & Mrs. Cecil E. Bell
Mr. & Mrs. Vern Bell, Vern Robert, Jr. & Edwin
Mr. & Mrs. Harry C. Bodie (Vivian Bell)
Mr. & Mrs. Robert T. Bonham
Mrs. Edith (Wood). Bowers
Robert C. Brumbaugh
Sherman Brumbaugh
Mr. & Mrs. Willis Brungard
Miss Annie M. Buchanan
Mr. & Mrs. Albert Buchanan
Mr. & Mrs. Cloyd W. Buchanan
Mr. & Mrs. James E. Campbell
Mrs. Lillian Campbell
Oscar M. Chilcote
Mr. & Mrs. Ronald Cooper (Ann Harshbarger)
Harry & Susan Corbin, William, Patricia, Sandra, Michael & Barbara
Mr. & Mrs. Miles E. Corbin
Mr. & Mrs. W. Mark Corbin
Miss Esther S. Cornelius
Mrs. Lillian Covert
Mrs. Verna Yocum Cunningham
Mrs. Ethel Wood (Holtzman) Davis
Carl & Anne Dell, Kay Anne, Carl Jr., & Christine
C. H. & Nora V. Dell
Mr. & Mrs. Joseph E. Dell
Mr. & Mrs. Miles J. Dell
Mr. & Mrs. Robert M. Dell & Family
Mr. & Mrs. John M. Diffenderfer
Dorothea Robley Doyle
Mr. & Mrs. Sheldon R. Fisher
Mr. & Mrs. Wilbur R. Fisher
Mrs. Thelma France & Children
Mrs. Blanche Gilbert & Ida
Clarence W. Gilbert
Dr. Claude E. Gillam
Maxine (Gundaker) Graham
Mr. & Mrs. Gail L. Guyton, Gail Jr., Richard & Kimberly Ann
Mr. & Mrs. William R. Hagans (Margaret Andrews)
Franklin J. Harper
Keturah L. Harper
Mrs. Julia (Cage) Hasson
Mr. & Mrs. S. P. Haussner (Elizabeth Coder)
Chester R. Heck
Mr. & Mrs. Edgar Hooper
Mr. & Mrs. Ernest M. Hooper
Max H. Hooper
Walter E. Hooper
Mr. & Mrs. Elmer Hummel
Mr. & Mrs. Elmer Hunt & Son, Thomas
Mr. & Mrs. Raymond S. Huston (Jeanne Thompson)
Mrs. Thelma (Coder) Irwin
Mrs. Annie (Hawk) Kane
Mrs. Monetta (Roland) Kline
Mr. & Mrs. Karl E. Knecht (Sara Mattern)
Mr. & Mrs. Earl Kyle
Mr. & Mrs. Buddy B. Kyler & Kathy
Mrs. Martha Kyler
Mrs. Mildred (Parker) Lindsay
Mrs. Virginia (Henderson) Lindsay
Mrs. Sue (Baker) Lowden
Mrs. E. F. Mannion (Veda McConahy)
Mr. & Mrs. Donald E. Mattern
Mr. & Mrs. J. F. Mattern
Mr. & Mrs. Robert F. Mattern
Rev. & Mrs. Donald Matthews
Dr. Jay W. Miller
Rolla & Adda Miller
Mrs. Clifton H. Montgomery
Anne Stubbs Morningstar
Myrtle Park Morris
Mr. & Mrs. J. Ted Myers
Bob ("Kaki") McCahan
Mr. & Mrs. Clare N. McCarl
Dr. & Mrs. Clayton S. McCarl
Mr. & Mrs. Fred H. McCarl
Mr. & Mrs. Ira E. McCarl
Dr. & Mrs. James Taylor McCarl
Dr. & Mrs. James W. McCarl
Mr. & Mrs. W. Dean McCarty
Dr. & Mrs. Fred H. McClain, Jr.
Mr. & Mrs. Clair A. McConahy
Mr. & Mrs. Willard J. McDonald (Georgiana Coder)
Edward McHugh
Mr. & Mrs. Hummel L. McHugh
Mrs. Marjorie (Wood) Norman
Cecil V. O'Connor
Roy E. O'Connor
Mr. & Mrs. William A. O'Connor
Mr. & Mrs. George ("Andy") O'Donnell & Son, David
Mr. & Mrs. Carl Page (Eileen Heck)
Mr. & Mrs. H. Jesse Park & Family
Mr. & Mrs. Irvin Park
Ivan Park Insurance Agency
Mrs. Orville Parks Mary Doyle)
Mrs. Ray H. Parks (Dora Querry)
Robert E. Parker
Phebe Jane (McCarl) Pontius
Mr. & Mrs. Robert V. Querry
Mrs. Lou (McCarl) Risser
Lelah M. Roher
Mr. & Mrs. John J. Seilhamer
Mrs. L. Dean (Maxine) Shaffer

Mr. & Mrs. William R. Shaver, William & Michael
Mr. & Mrs. Gilbert Shirk (Olive Young)
Capt. & Mrs. Willis Shore (Lillian Booher)
Dr. Fred P. Simpson
Mr. & Mrs. Charles Skipper
Mr. & Mrs. Eward Smith
Mrs. Olla M. Snyder
Mrs. G. F. Spencer
Mrs. Betty Yocum Stair
Paul W. Stevenson
Mrs. Beulah Stever
Dr. Richard H. Stever
Mrs. Margaret (Hicks) Stong
Mrs. Edith Stubbs & Family
Mrs. Grace B. Vanada
Mr. & Mrs. Robert B. Van Sant, Sr. (Helen Andrews)
Mr. & Mrs. Elwood M. Watson & Family
Mrs. Dorothea D. Wible & Family
Mrs. Nellie F. Wible
Mrs. Armina (Seilhamer) Williams
Mr. Samuel D. Wilson
Mr. & Mrs. Merrill Wise & Jimmie
Mrs. Melzina Wood
Mrs. Jene Yocum Wright
Mr. & Mrs. Clarence R. Yetter & Family
Miss Anna M. Yocum
Mr. & Mrs. Fairman Bruce Yocum
Mr. Walter E. Yocum
Mr. & Mrs. William E. Yocum, Bill Jr., Eugene & Richard
Mr. & Mrs. Henry Young & Family
Mr. James A. Young
American Legion Post No. 322, Mapleton Depot
C. H. Miller Hardware Co., Huntingdon
Central National Bank, Mount Union
Glass Bottle Blowers Association, Mapleton Depot
Bruco, Altoona
Huntingdon Co. Firemen's Asso.
Huntingdon Volunteer Fire Company No. 2
Heaster Radio-TV, Mapleton Depot
Clark Funeral Home, Mount Union
Huntingdon Fire Co. No. 1
Pennsylvania Glass Sand Corp., Mapleton Depot
First National Bank, Mapleton Depot
United Brethren, Presbyterian & Methodist Churches of Mapleton Depot
McConnellstown Volunteer Fire Company
Robin Footwear Corp., Mount Union
Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, Mount Union
Three Springs Volunteer Fire Company
Mount Union Building & Loan Association
Pete's Sunoco Service, Huntingdon
Saxton Volunteer Fire Company
Martin H. Heine, Inc., Huntingdon
North American Refractories Co., Mount Union
Boot & Shoe Workers Union Local 777, Mount Union
Wible Bottling Works, Inc., Three Springs
Hook & Ladder Company, Huntingdon
Saxe's, Mount Union
J. S. Giacobello, Mount Union
Mapleton Community TV Antenna Corp.
Parker's, Mapleton Depot
Zimmerman's Electronics Service Co., Six Mile Run
H. O. Andrews & Sons, Inc., Mapleton Depot & McVeytown
Harbison-Walker Refractories Co., Mount Union
Union National Bank & Trust Co., Huntingdon, Petersburg, Mount Union
A & P Stores, Huntingdon and Mount Union.
The Budget Plan Companies, Huntingdon
E. DeVecchis & Sons, Mount Union
Martin H. Heine Petroleum, Inc., Huntingdon
Mapleton Insurance Agency
Alexandria Volunteer Fire Co.
June's Beauty Shop, Mapleton Depot
Kauffman's Garage, Mount Union
Motel 22 & Motel 22 Restaurant, Mount Union Highway 22 West
Harriet's Lunch, Mount Union
Wible's Economy Store, Mapleton Depot
R & R Vending Co., Saxton
Huntingdon County Republican Committee
Saxton Bottling Co., Inc.,
Mapleton Lions Club
Mount Union Planing Mill Co.
Provident Life & Accident Insurance Co., Pittsburgh
Community State Bank, Orbisonia
Ramsey Auto Sales & Salvage, Mount Union Route 22 West
Brenneman's Market, Huntingdon
John D. Grove Sons, Huntingdon
D. W. Smith Used Cars, Huntingdon, R. D. 3
Orville E. Snare, Huntingdon
A. W. Speck Pontiac & Speck's, Saxton and Huntingdon
Appleby's Drug Store, Mount Union
Stanley Home Products, Inc., Westfield, Mass.
Mount Union Beverage Co.
Bernie Swartz Jewelry & Music Stores, Huntingdon
BZY Laundromat, Huntingdon
Bill's Barber Shop, Mapleton Depot
Orbisonia-Rockhill Fire Co. & Ambulance Service
Stroehmann Bros. Co., Williamsport
Rog Garner's Chevrolet, Mount Union
Keller's, Huntingdon
Trough Creek Valley Fire Co.
Price Motor Sales, Cassville
Fred B. Bayer Co., Huntingdon
Marklesburg Volunteer Fire Co.
Wineland Equipment, Inc., Martinsburg R.D. 2
Mapleton Band Auxiliary
James C. Morgan Agency, Huntingdon
American Legion Simpson Hunt Post, Mount Union
G. C. Murphy Co., Mount Union
Mur Jewelry Co., Huntingdon
Fitzgerald & Huston, Huntingdon
Vista Vu Motel, Huntingdon R.D. 3.
Garner Motors, Huntingdon

United Mine Workers of America, Mount Union
Wolf Furniture Co., Huntingdon
Mapleton Fire Auxiliary
Maple Glen Rebekah Lodge No. 392, Mapleton Depot
Yantz Steak House, Mount Union
Mapleton American Legion Auxiliary No. 322
Vaughn's Flowers, Mount Union & Huntingdon
Shope Motors, Huntingdon
K. L. Lamberson, Mount Union
M & M Restaurant, Huntingdon
Blair's Dairy Store, Huntingdon
H & M Home Service, Mill Creek
C. Emory Brown & Sons, Huntingdon
Halk's TV & Radio Repairs, Mapleton Depot
G. C. Murphy Co., Huntingdon
B. W. Reeder Hardware, Mount Union
Vance David's Esso Station, Mill Creek
Strickler's Dairy, Huntingdon
Juniata Valley Loan Co., Huntingdon
McClain Gas & Electirc, Huntingdon
E. B. Endres Lumber Co., Huntingdon & Mount Union
Agway, Inc., Huntingdon
Central Kooling Service, Huntingdon
Sons of Italy Club, Mount Union
Montgomery Ward, Mount Union
Cash Feed & Supply Co., Huntingdon
Huntingdon Oil Co., Huntingdon
Ka-Vee, Belleville
Travel Pac, Mount Union
C. M. Creitz Packing Co., Mount Union
The J. Ray Store, Mount Union
Mount Union Antenna Co., Inc., Mount Union
Compliments of a Friend
Helen Dell Beauty Shop, Mapleton Depot
Don Stoudnour Chevrolet, Saxton
Huntingdon Gas Co.
Jaymes Jewelers, Mount Union
Smith's Antiques, Mount Union
Friedman's, Huntingdon
Whitsel's Bar, Mill Creek
Emory Tilson, Mount Union
Morton's Service Station, Mount Union
Purdy's Bar, Mill Creek
Nier's Shoes, Huntingdon
Greene's Restaurant, Huntingdon
Dairy Queen, Huntingdon
Warriors Mark Volunteer Fire Co.
Raymond G. Bollinger, Mount Union

The Mapleton Choristers—1934—Rear Row, Left to Right—Mildred McNerlin, Helen McNerlin, Naome Skipper, Geraldine Campbell, Agnes Baker, Laurie Brodbeck, Sara Miles, Flora DeMario, Betty Miller, Geraldine Anderson, Faye Baker, Anne Mary Woods, Sara McMath, Margorie Woods. Front Row—Alda Arnold, Iona Bailey, Verna McNerlin, Betty Jane Dell, Helen DeMario, Betty Brodbeck, Mary Miles. Holding Banner—Lavone Skipper, Louise DeMario, Dorothy Coder, Jean Baker, Zelda Rohrer.

Courtesy of Mary Kyler

Memorial Pages

Mr. Herbert Albright
Mr. & Mrs. W. H. Albright
Robert M. Anderson
Samuel W. & Alice Price Anderson
Harry O. & Eleanor Reamer Andrews
W. H. Andrews, Sr.
Charles S. Andrews
Lawrence & Thelma Park Andrews
Harry O. Andrews, Jr.
Harold ("Hap") Appleby
Joseph M. Baker
Lloyd F. Baker
Anna Dell Barclay
P.F.C. Ceeil C. Bell, U.S.M.C.
Dale Gilbert Bell
C. A. Bittinger
Mrs. David (Ruth Querry) Bookwalter
George Booth
Hamilton Brown
Jennie Potts Brown
Mr. & Mrs. Edward L. Buchanan
George & Adda Buehanan
Mr. & Mrs. James F. Buchanan
May Robley Buchanan
Preston C. Buehanan
William J. Buchanan
Mr. & Mrs. Matthew Fairman Campbell
Kermit W. Chileote
Oliver & Emma Chilcote
Thomas & Hattie Chileote
Alonza T. & Jane Anna Swope Coder
Clarenee A. & Annie Greenland Coder
Elba I. Coder, Sr.
Ernest Franklin Coder
John A. T. Coder
William T. Coder
Jesse & Elsie Corbin
Ralph N. Corbin
Hattie Dell Corbin
Ralph Patrick Corbin
Ronald Leon Corbin
Adam Miller & Etta David Dell
Anderson Bowman Dell
Chester Franklin Dell
Eph & Marie Dell
Mrs. Gladys Isabelle (Coder) Dell
Harold D. Dell
Helen E. Dell
Miles J. Dell
Alexander DeMario
Arthur J. DeMario
Wilbur & Margaret Doyle
Charles W. Dysart
Mr. & Mrs. Frank D. Edwards
Patrick W. Finn
Annie M. Finn
Lawrenee H. & Sadie C. Fisher
Norman J. Fisher
Mrs. Loy (Beulah Querry) Flood
Charles & Lizzie Foster
Rev. Curtis K. France
James D. France
Harry M. Free
John H. Free
Leah McMullen Gibson
Alice G. Gilbert
Carl Thomas Gilbert
B. Frank & Alice Swope Goddard
Mr. & Mrs. William D. Grainey
W. Clyde ("Bub") Grainey
Joseph P. Gundaker
Mrs. Alda (Corbin) Hall
David, Sr. & Jennie Hawk
Georgianna Dell Heek
Harry D. Heck
Homer O. Heek
Tillie Neice Heck
Mr. & Mrs. John E. Heck
Mr. William H. Heek
John R. Henderson
John S. & Margaret Snyder Henderson
George W. Hennaman
Alverna Hennaman
John Henry & Amanda Snook Herbster
Mr. & Mrs. Joseph G. Hieks
John Simpson Hieks
J. Duane Hieks
S. Guy Hicks
J. Mason Hieks
Herbert S. Hicks
Mr. & Mrs. John C. Himes
Cloyd John (Jesse) Himes
Rev. Mark G. Holtzman
Bruee H. Hooper
Emma M. Hooper
Mr. G. H. Hooper
Mr. John W. Hooper
Mrs. Ruth Ann Hooper
Mr. & Mrs. Roy Hooper
Mr. Chester Hooper
John Hunt
Mr. & Mrs. Samuel Hunt
Mrs. Easty Miller Irwin
George F. & Helen H. Kyle
Ernest E. Kyler
Jaek M. Lender
Willard Lorraine Long
Arvilla Hawk Miles
Abram K. Miller
Mrs. Maggie Wilson Miller
Rev. Charles F. Miller
Issac Y. & Mary E. Corl Miller
John & Lina Miller
Mr. & Mrs. John E. Montgomery
J. Russell Montgomery
Clifton H. Montgomery

Mrs. Emily Morrell
Bower A. Myers
Mrs. Margaret (Hawk) Myers
John H. McCahan
Mr. & Mrs. Elmer E. McCarl
Robert Newton McCarl
Elizabeth Stevenson McCarl
Robert Newton McCarl
Alice Henderson McCarl
Edward M. McCarl
Robert Ernest McCarl
Goldie Alice McCarl, Infant
Chester Hayes McConahy
Myrtle Wise McConahy
Mr. & Mrs. John A. McHugh
Harry J. McMullen
William J. McMullen
Emory E. Neice
I. Vernon Neice
Elizabeth Yocum Neice
Samuel B. Neice
Benjamin F. & Martha Thayer O'Connor
William L. & Linnie Henderson O'Connor
Charles C. O'Connor
Lee J. O'Connor
Earl W. O'Connor
Fred K. & Anna Coder O'Connor
Harry F. O'Connor
Anna Price O'Connor
Virl F. Park
Mr. & Mrs. Albert (Nancy Dell) Querry
Mrs. Hula Park Querry
Lawson Ramey
Stephen Ramper
Mrs. Huldah Miller Richardson
Elliot & Susan Robley
Samuel & Alice Robley
Ruth Marie Rohrer
William B. Rohrer
Rev. Hugh Seilhamer
Mrs. Elizabeth J. Seilhamer
Vera Mae Seilhamer
Mrs. Hattie Yocum Sheaffer
Frank & Nancy Shives
Gilbert S. Skipper
Mr. & Mrs. James D. Sloan
Mr. & Mrs. E. C. Smith
Mr. Hayes Smith
Mrs. Bertha M. Smith
Mr. Alfred B. Snyder
Mrs. Claudia Parkes Speer
Guy F. Spencer
Frank Harold Stevenson
Minerva Wilson Stevenson
Mr. & Mrs. Howard L. Stubbs
W. Lee Stubbs
A. W. & Anna Smith Swope
H. H. & Catherine Hiefner Swope
Isaac Newton & Manie White Swope
Rev. John J. Thompson
Clifford L. Thompson
Stewart F. Vanada
Jesse C. Walker
Stella Mae Watson
Jesse Wible
Walter W. Wible, Sr.
Mr. & Mrs. William J. Wible
Rev. & Mrs. Samuel D. Wilson
Claude L. Wise
Fred G. Wise
Gilbert E. Wise
A. Reed Wood
Thomas Morris & Louemma Swope Wood
James D. & Eliza Borst Wood
William Guy Woodle
John A. Yeager
Vera Wharton Yellin
S. Frank & Anna W. Yetter
Andrew W. Yetter
Mr. & Mrs. Bruce Yocum, Sr.
Mr. & Mrs. Marshall Yocum
Mr. & Mrs. Robert Campbell Yocum, Sr.
Mr. Robert Campbell Yocum, Jr.
Mr. Wilbur Marshall Yocum
Mr. Warren Raymond Yocum
Penelope Louise Yocum, infant
Mrs. Charles (Viola) Young

The League Leaders in 1952. Standing: (left to right) Merrill Wise, Jim Shoop, Bud Latherow, Dick Wise, Ken Covert, Hank Covert, Joe Bowman, Buck Buchanan, Harry Corbin, Pete Heaster, Junior Heaster, Kneeling: Elwood McMullen, Dick Booher, Don Heaster, Bob Wise, Eugene Bailey, Jack Wise.

Huntingdon County League Champions, 1929. Standing, left to right: H. McMullen, L. Skipper, F. Wise, A. Buchanan, A. Hack, W. Wible, E. Hooper, G. Parson, Chip Montgomery, C. Bell, Ira Rex. Seated, left to right: W. Heaster, E. Booher, J. Heaster, C. Wide, L. Wagner, S. Wise, Cliff Montgomery, Bat Boy is Ray Skipper.

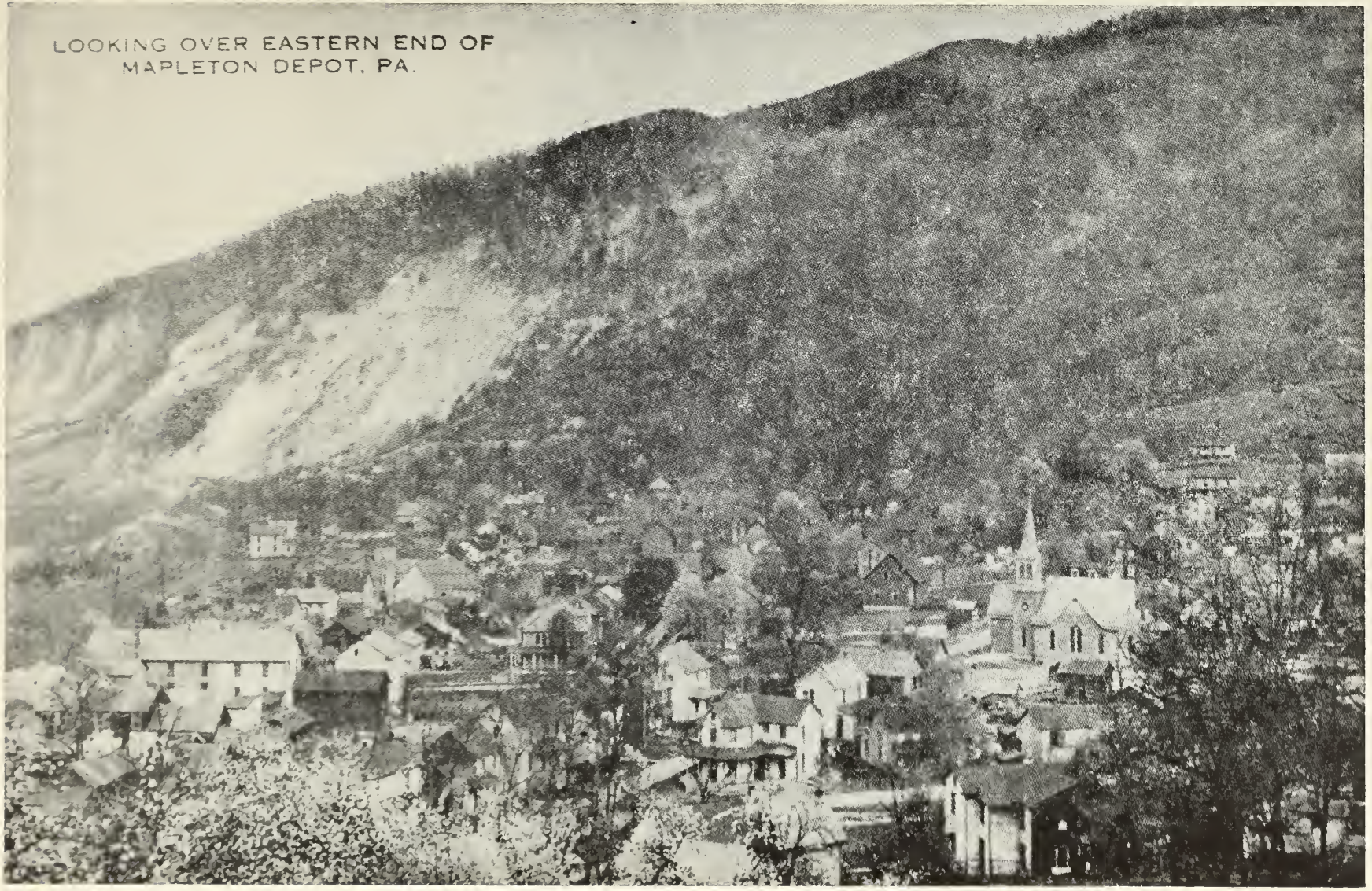
June 30, 1922 picture of Mapleton Baseball Team, Earl Wagner is listed as Captain.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company Track Gang — Buildings in background are the "Old Tiger Pan", East End, Mapleton Depot, Pa. Those identified by numbers: 1. Dave Hawk (foreman) 2. E. Hawk (water boy) 3. F. Pheasant (Asst.) 4. May Branniger 5. Saia 6. Joe Balsima.

Courtesy of David Halk

Newt McCarl's Store in 1920's—located where Merrill Baker's Service Station now stands.

Courtesy of Cy Young



About 1918

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